

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 85, Vol. IV.

Saturday, August 13, 1864.

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MR. J. ROTHSCHILD, Rue de Buci, 14, who will receive Subscriptions and forward Books intended for Review.

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Brothers, 175, Mount Road, Madras, will register names of Subscribers on account of THE READER. Annual Subscription, including postage, 13 rupees.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined, after communication with the Admiralty and the Institute of Naval Architects, to open at South Kensington a School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. The School is for the instruction not only of Admiralty pupils from the Royal Dockyards and officers of the Royal Navy, but also for the use of Naval Architects and Shipbuilders in wood and iron, Marine Engineers, Foremen of Works, Shipwrights, and the public generally.

The Admiralty have deposited their Collection of Naval Models at the South Kensington Museum, and My Lords trust that the private shipbuilders of the country will give their assistance in rendering the collection more complete.

The School will have a yearly Session at South Kensington of six months, from November to April. It will open early in November next.

When the School is not open arrangements will be made, if possible, for study in the Royal Dockyards and in private yards.

ADMISSION.

The fee for the full course of instruction will be £25 for each session of six months, or £50 for the course of three years. The public will be admitted to the full corresponding courses of lectures on payment of a fee of £5, or to each separate course for fees which will be hereafter determined. So long as there is room in the School the public will also have the opportunity of attending any of the separate classes of instruction on the payment of proportionate fees.

Four free studentships will be given in competition if qualified candidates come up, and to the two best of these, Scholarships of £50 per annum.

Information as to the subjects of competitive examination will be forwarded on application.

The competition this year will take place early in November, at a time to be hereafter announced. The syllabuses of the subjects, except practical shipbuilding, are given in the Directories for Science and Navigation Schools.

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.

Diplomas will be given to all persons, whether they have received their instruction at the school or not, who pass the final examinations of the school, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of having gone through the course of practical work recommended by the Council of the Institute of Naval Architects. These diplomas will be of two grades, according to the success of the candidate in the examination, the title of the higher grade being Fellow, and of the lower, Graduate, of the Royal School of Naval Architecture. Certificates for success in special subjects, and prizes also, will be given to the students at the end of the session.

The Rev. J. Woolley, LL.D., has been appointed, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, Inspector-General and Director of Studies, and Mr. C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., Principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture.

The Principal will be directed to afford any information in his power to parents and guardians respecting the board and lodging of those who desire to reside in the neighbourhood. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the Department takes no responsibility in the matter.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, W.

By order of the
Committee of Council on Education.

HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURES.

"London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales," and "The Afterglow in Egypt," together with Robert B. Martineau's Picture, "The Last Day in the Old Home" are now ON VIEW, at the NEW GALLERY, 16, Hanover Street, Regent Street, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night. Admission during the day from Nine till Seven, One Shilling; and in the evening from Seven till Ten, Sixpence.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held, under the Presidency of Sir C. LYELL, F.R.S., &c., at BATH, commencing on Wednesday, September 14. Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Local Secretaries at Bath (C. Moore, Esq., C. E. Davis, Esq., Rev. H. H. Winwood), or to the Assistant General Secretary, G. Griffith, Esq., Oxford.

On and after August 15, until September 9, Life Members who intend to be present at the Meeting may receive their Tickets by applying to the General Treasurer, and returning to him their Life Members' invitation circular; Annual Subscribers who wish to receive their Tickets must return their invitation circular, with £1 enclosed, to the General Treasurer W. Spottiswoode, Esq., 50, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.

The Executive Committee at Bath will elect New Members and Associates on the following conditions:—

I. New Life Members for a composition of £10, which entitles them to receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.

II. New Annual Subscribers for a payment of £2 for the first year. These receive gratuitously the Reports for the year of their admission, and for every following year in which they continue to pay a subscription of £1, without intermission.

III. Associates for this Meeting only for a payment of £1. They are entitled to receive the Report of the Meeting at two-thirds of the Publication Price.

Ladies may become Members on the same terms as Gentlemen, and Ladies' Tickets (transferable to Ladies only) may be obtained by Members, on payment of £1.

After September 9, personal application for Tickets must be made at the Reception Room (the Pump Room), Bath, which will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 12th.

Members and Associates may obtain Railway Pass Tickets (entitling them to the privilege of the Double Journey for a Single Fare) and information of local arrangements on application to the Local Secretaries at Bath.

Evening Lectures will be given by Professor ROSCOE and Dr. LIVINGSTONE, and Microscopical and other Soirées held during the Meeting.

Excursions are in contemplation to places of scientific interest in the neighbourhood.

THE GRANGE HOUSE SCHOOL.

At the close of the present session the GRANGE HOUSE SCHOOL will be removed to DREGHORN CASTLE, a lengthened Lease of which, with its extensive Parks and Grounds, has just been obtained.

This change in the locality of the School has been rendered necessary partly by the felt inadequacy of its present accommodation, and partly also by the difficulty, in a district which is rapidly becoming a populous suburb, of securing the requisite facilities, in grounds and otherwise, for conducting a High-class School for Boys.

It is believed, moreover, that a residence so situated as to command the educational resources of Edinburgh, and at the same time possessing all the advantages of the open country, and the amplest scope for healthful recreation, is in every respect the most suitable for an Establishment in which all the pupils are resident.

DREGHORN CASTLE possesses these requirements in an eminent degree. It is situated at a distance of between three and four miles from Edinburgh, and about two miles to the south-west of the Grange House. It occupies a commanding site between Colinton and the Pentland Hills, in a district which a recent authority has pronounced to be one of the healthiest in Scotland. The Grounds, in parks and lawns, comprise between sixty and seventy acres, and the Avenues and Walks extend to three miles. The Mansion-house, which has recently undergone extensive improvements, is a modern structure of unusual dimensions, containing large and airy rooms, and is admirably adapted, by its internal arrangements, for the accommodation of an Educational Establishment.

A new range of buildings for class-rooms, &c., will immediately be added to the Castle—less, however, with a view to any material increase in the number of Pupils, than to admit of improved arrangements in the domestic plans of the School.

The existing Educational Plans will be continued, and the same complete staff of Masters will be maintained as at the Grange House.

Prior to the 1st of September, communications to the Principal may be addressed, as formerly, to the Grange House; and thereafter to either of the Head-Masters at Dreghorn Castle, Colinton, Edinburgh.

JOHN DALGLEISH, Principal.
W. SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A., Vice-Principal.
THE GRANGE HOUSE, Edinburgh, 15th July, 1864.

SHAKESPEARE SCHOOL of the ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

The Council of the Royal Dramatic College, considering that the present is a favourable opportunity for promoting one of the main purposes of the Institution they have founded, beg to INVITE PUBLIC SUPPORT IN AID of the ERECTION and ENDOWMENT of a SHAKESPEARE SCHOOL, for the Classical and General Education of the Children of Actors or Actresses and Dramatic Authors—the noblest and most fitting monument to the memory of the Player and Poet.

The Council of the Royal Dramatic College beg to apprise the public that all subscriptions intended for the endowment of the Shakespeare School should be paid only to the Master, New Theatre Royal, Adelphi, or to Messrs. Coutts, bankers, Strand, London.

Noblemen, gentlemen, and others, interested in carrying out this design, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

BENJAMIN WEBSTER, Master.
New Theatre Royal, Adelphi, May, 1864.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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6. Will produce the same initial velocity of projectile with a shorter length of barrel.
7. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells, Gun Cotton has the advantage of breaking the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder.
8. When used in shells instead of gunpowder, one-third of the weight of the latter produces double the explosive force.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.

9. A charge of Gun Cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder.
10. It may be so used, as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal.
11. Producing no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to health.
12. In working coal mines, bringing down much larger quantities with a given charge, and absence of smoke, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost.
13. The weight of Gun Cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder.
14. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge cheapens considerably the cost of submarine work.
15. The peculiar local action of Gun Cotton enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.

16. The weight of Gun Cotton is only one-sixth that of gunpowder.
17. Its peculiar localized action enables the engineer to destroy bridges and palisades, and to remove every kind of obstacle with great facility.
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19. For the same purpose. From its lightness it has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.

FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

20. Where guns are close together, as in the batteries of ships and case-mated forts, the absence of smoke removes the great evil, of the firing of one gun impeding the aim of the next, and thus Gun Cotton facilitates rapid firing.
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Stowmarket, March 10, 1864.

THE READER.

13 AUGUST, 1864.

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THE READER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

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TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME.

WHO is there who would not, if he could—ah! if he could!—be a poet like our Laureate? To walk, in noble leisure, in a beautiful island, away from the crowd and bustle of men; to gaze at sea, and cliff, and cloud, and landscape, and let the images sink on; to hear or quietly read of the doings of the world; to allow thoughts to come and go, and to cherish only the select; sometimes, when a thought or feeling brimmed over to expression, to hum or round it off in a few musical stanzas, which, when detached from the maker, should float through the air to sympathetic thousands as a new thing of beauty; at other times, when some subject of larger and more continuous interest had been chosen or had been suggested, to carry it about from day to day, ruminating it, evolving it, artfully singing it into shape, wedding it to its scores of ideas and fancies that had been lying half-forgotten in the mind till the fit occasion should be found for them; not then to be in any hurry to publish the little metrical history, but still to retain it as one's own secret possession, going over it again and again with loving fastidiousness, strengthening it here, making it more sweet and exquisite there, imparting to it the last touches of felicity in sound and phrase, and only then, and still with reluctance, letting it go—who is there that would not, if he could, choose the happiness of a life like this? And yet, out of all those that are capable of envying such a life, how few are there with whom, if it were rendered possible, it would be anything better than a life of dilettantism or unhonoured and small Epicureanism! How great must be Nature's part in a man to fit him for the highest capabilities of such a life; how nobly must the leisure have been earned; what a confessed gain there must be for the world in the fact of such a leisure; what must be the magnitude, the depth, and the rarity of the thoughts

that habitually come and go in the mind so privileged and outposted to meditate and to sing! All this it is that justifies Britain in her peculiar feeling towards our Laureate. Of all that are among us doing work what man, save one or two, can be compared, for the preciousness of his work, with him? We are told that the history of a community consists in the successive decrees or determinations of the community on the exigencies in which it finds itself placed, and consequently that it is over the Governments and Parliaments of nations, and the Statute-books and Books of Treaties that register their acts, that the Muse of History ought to hover. We take the liberty of thinking that the Muse of the Contemporary History of Britain would be very foolish if, in reliance on any such dictum, she were to pay attention exclusively to what happens in the two Houses and in Downing Street, or were to gather her information solely from Hansard. Much of that life of our nation which it is the duty of History to watch and understand is to be found, in these days, away from the political or commercial centre—in the thoughts of individual men scattered here and there over the land, and occupying themselves intellectually. Might not the Muse of Contemporary History be engaged in her proper work, for example, if, hovering now and then over the western part of the Isle of Wight, she were to take cognisance there of the nature of the meditations of a certain great poet? No doubt she would have to do her spiriting gently, or she would be asked by the Muse she was scrutinizing what could be her business there.

Such reflections, natural enough at any time, are especially natural in the week when Mr. Moxon sends forth another volume of poems by Tennyson, and 16,000 green-bound copies of it are known to be in circulation, carrying into all our shires and cities either the whole elaborated product of Tennyson's mind, or select specimens of it, since he last addressed the public. The volume, indeed, is not one in which it would be so easy to discern a historical interest as in *In Memoriam*, or *Maud*, or the *Idylls of the King*. In each of these there was a pervading novelty of matter, or of form, or of both, which made it fall as a new tone on the ear of the time. The present volume is interesting rather on the purely literary ground that it is a new volume of poems by Tennyson—an addition to the beautiful stock of pieces we have had from him already, and every increase of which is a gain. There are novelties in the volume, giving it a certain distinctness from any of its predecessors; but the main portion of its contents consists of three blank-verse tales, similar to some to be found in Tennyson's earlier volumes. Of these three tales, one entitled "Sea Dreams" appeared some time ago in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and is now republished; the other two—"Enoch Arden" and "Aylmer's Field"—appear for the first time.

"Enoch Arden," the first poem in the volume, and from which it takes its name, is as beautiful a poem as we have had even from Tennyson. It tells, with a pathos which goes to the reader's heart, and softens him as he reads till the fountains of tears are touched, the story of a noble sailor who, going on a long voyage of venture for the sake of his wife and family, is cast away on a tropical island, where he lives long alone, as another Robinson Crusoe, before the ship comes that restores him to the human world. When he returns to his native village, an unrecognised stranger, he finds that which makes the world no longer a world to him. In his absence, all believing him to be dead, his wife, after struggling long with penury, has married, for her children's sake, one who had loved her all along, and who, in his different way, had been as worthy of her love as Enoch himself. Rather than break in upon the happiness of the home that has thus formed itself on the faith of his death, the strong-hearted sailor keeps himself concealed; and it is only after his death that

his wife, his children, and their new-found father know that Enoch has been near them. With what beauty of description this little tale is told—how it remains in the mind as a little novel of real life uphung in the higher air of fancy and rounded to a perfect poem—will be readily guessed. Here is a passage describing the sailor in his island, alone day after day, and waiting in vain for a sail:—

The mountain wooded to the peak, the lawns
And winding glades high up like ways to
Heaven,
The slender coco's drooping crown of plumes,
The lightning flash of insect and of bird,
The lustre of the long convolvuluses
That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land, the glows
And glories of the broad belt of the world,
All these he saw; but what he fain had seen
He could not see, the kindly human face,
Nor ever hear a kindly voice, but heard
The myriad shriek of wheeling ocean-fowl,
The league-long roller thundering on the reef,
The moving whisper of huge trees that branch'd
And blossom'd in the zenith, or the sweep
Of some precipitous rivulet to the wave,
As down the shore he ranged, or all day long
Sat often in the seaward-gazing gorge,
A shipwreck'd sailor, waiting for a sail:
No sail from day to day, but every day
The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts
Among the palms and ferns and precipices;
The blaze upon the waters to the east;
The blaze upon his island overhead;
The blaze upon the waters to the west;
Then the great stars that globed themselves in
Heaven,
The hollow-bellowing ocean, and again
The scarlet shafts of sunrise—but no sail.

And here is the description of the returned sailor furtively seeing, through the lighted window, his wife and children in their new home which he will not break up:—

Now when the dead man come to life beheld
His wife his wife no more, and saw the babe
Hers, yet not his, upon the father's knee,
And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness,
And his own children tall and beautiful,
And him, that other, reigning in his place,
Lord of his rights and of his children's love,—
Then he, tho' Miriam Lane had told him all,
Because things seen are mightier than things
heard,
Stagger'd and shook, holding the branch, and
fear'd
To send abroad a shrill and terrible cry,
Which in one moment, like the blast of doom,
Would shatter all the happiness of the hearth.
He therefore turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should grate underfoot,
And feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate, and open'd it, and closed,
As lightly as a sick man's chamber-door,
Behind him, and came out upon the waste.
And there he would have knelt, but that his
knees
Were feeble, so that falling prone he dug,
His fingers into the wet earth, and pray'd.

"Aylmer's Field" is a story of a different kind, but also tragic—the story of the love of Edith Aylmer, the heiress of a great house, for Leolin Averill, the Rector's brother, and of the anger of her parents and their cruel determination against the match, till, their daughter dying of fever, her lover will not survive her, and all ends in remorse and ruin. On the whole, while there is power and beauty in this poem, it will not be nearly so well liked as "Enoch Arden" on account of a certain harshness and pain in the effect; and it is possible that critics may ask whether Mr. Tennyson intends the moral that there ought to be no parental opposition on the ground of rank to the marriage-wishes of daughters, or whether he intends no moral whatever and is only telling a story. For our part, we think "Sea Dreams" a more original poem than "Aylmer's Field," and, despite the apparent homeliness of the theme—the thoughts and conversations of a city-clerk and his wife, in lodgings at the sea-side on account of their little daughter's health—of higher imaginative quality. Take, for example, the dream of the clerk. He has

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been brooding over the recent loss of his hard-gained earnings, caused by his having trusted them to a sanctimonious swindler; and even into his dreams, within sound of the sea-roar the subject pursues him. The fall of a medicine glass startling him from his sleep, he awakes and talks.

"Ruin'd! ruin'd! the sea roars
Ruin: a fearful night!"

"Not fearful; fair,"
Said the good wife, "if every star in heaven
Can make it fair: you do but hear the tide.
Had you ill dreams?"

"Oh yes," he said, "I dream'd
Of such a tide swelling toward the land,
And I from out the boundless outer deep
Swept with it to the shore, and enter'd one
Of those dark caves that run beneath the cliffs.
I thought the motion of the boundless deep
Bore through the cave, and I was heaved
upon it

In darkness: then I saw one lovely star
Larger and larger. 'What a world,' I thought,
'To live in!' but in moving on I found
Only the landward exit of the cave,
Bright with the sun upon the stream beyond:
And near the light a giant woman sat,
All over earthy, like a piece of earth,
A pickaxe in her hand: then out I slipt
Into a land all sun and blossom, trees
As high as heaven, and every bird that sings:
And here the night-light flickering in my eyes
Awoke me."

"That was then your dream," she said,
"Not sad, but sweet."

"So sweet I lay," said he,
"And mused upon it, drifting up the stream
In fancy, till I slept again, and pieced
The broken vision; for I dream'd that still
The motion of the great deep bore me on,
And that the woman walk'd upon the brink:
I wonder'd at her strength, and ask'd her of it:
'It came,' she said, 'by working in the mines:'
O then to ask her of my shares, I thought;
And ask'd; but not a word; she shook her
head.

And then the motion of the current ceased,
And there was rolling thunder; and we reach'd
A mountain, like a wall of burs and thorns;
But she with her strong feet up the steep hill
Trode out a path: I follow'd; and at top
She pointed seaward: there a fleet of glass,
That seem'd a fleet of jewels under me,
Sailing along before a gloomy cloud
That not one moment ceased to thunder, past
In sunshine: right across its tract there lay,
Down in the water, a long reef of gold,
Or what seem'd gold: and I was glad at first
To think that in our often-ransack'd world
Still so much gold was left; and then I fear'd
Lest the gay navy there should splinter on it,
And fearing waved my arm to warn them off;
An idle signal, for the brittle fleet
(I thought I could have died to save it) near'd,
Touch'd, clink'd, and clash'd, and vanish'd, and
I woke

I heard the clash so clearly. Now I see
My dream was Life; the woman honest Work;
And my poor venture but a fleet of glass
Wreck'd on a reef of visionary gold."

Among the minor poems in the volume
here is one which is a little allegory with a
very fine meaning:—

Once in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed.
Up there came a flower,
The people said, a weed.

To and fro they went,
Thro' my garden-bower,
And muttering discontent
Curs'd me and my flower.

Then it grew so tall
It wore a crown of light,
But thieves from o'er the wall
Stole the seed by night.

Sow'd it far and wide
By every town and tower,
Till all the people cried
"Splendid is the flower."

Read my little fable:
He that runs may read.
Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.

And some are pretty enough,
And some are poor indeed;
And now again the people
Call it but a weed.

But by far the most extraordinary poem in the volume—decidedly its greatest novelty—is one in the Lincolnshire dialect. As a specimen of the dramatic faculty it is masterly—one sees the old farmer so distinctly, and (which can hardly be said always of the admirable Dorsetshire poems of Mr. Barnes) the dialect is felt to belong so essentially to the character. The creation is certainly Tennyson's greatest in the way of humour; and yet how much more than humour, in the ordinary sense, there is in it—what a grim application to life in general along with what a grasp of the dogged and stolid peculiarity of the rustic English temper!

NORTHERN FARMER.

OLD STYLE.

Wheer 'asta beän saw long and meä ligg'in 'ere
aloän?

Noorse? thoort nowt o' a noorse? whoy,
Doctor's abeän an' agoän:
Says that I moänt 'a naw moor yaäle: but I
beänt a fool:
Git ma my yaäle, for I beänt a-goo'in to breäk
my rule.

Doctors, they knaws nowt, for a says what's
nawway's true:

Naw soort o' koind o' use to säy the things
that a do.

I've 'ed my point o' yaäle ivry noight sin' I beän
'ere,

An' I've 'ed my quart ivry market-noight for
foorty year.

Parson's a beän loikewise, an' a sittin 'ere o'
my bed.

"The amoighty's a taäkin o' you to 'issén, my
friend," a said,

An' a tow'd ma my sins, an's toithe were due,
an' I gied it in hond;

I done my duty by un, as I 'a done by the
lond.

Larn'd a ma' beä. I reckons I 'annot sa mooch
to larn.

But a cost oop, thot a did, 'boot Bessy Marris's
barn.

Thof a knaws I hallus voätet wi' Squoire an'
choorch an' staäte,

An' i' the woost o' toimes I wur niver agin the
raäte.

An' I hallus comed to 's choorch afoor moy
Sally wur deäid,

An' 'eerd un a bummin' awaäy loike a buzzard-
clock* ower my yeäd,

An' I niver knaw'd whot a meän'd but I thowt
a 'ad summut to säy,

An' I thowt a said what a owt to 'a said an' I
comed awaäy.

Bessy Marris's barn! tha knaws she laäid it to
meä.

Mowt 'a beän, mayhap, for she wur a bad un,
sheä.

'Siver, I kep un, I kep un, my lass, tha mun
understond;

I done my duty by un as I 'a done by the lond.

But Parson a comes an' a goos, an' a says it eäsy
an' freeä

"The amoighty's a taäkin o' you to 'issén, my
friend," says 'eä.

I weänt säy men be loiars, thof summun said
it in 'aäste:

But a reäds wonn sarmin a weeäk, an' I 'a
stubb'd Thornaby waäste.

Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I meän'd to 'a
stubb'd it at fall,

Done it ta-year I meän'd, an' runn'd plow
thruff it an' all,

If godamoighty an' parson 'ud nobbut let ma
aloän,

Meä, wi' haäte oonderd haätere o' Squoire's, an'
lond o' my oän.

Do godamoighty knaw what a's doing a-taäkin
o' meä?

I beänt wonn as saws 'ere a beän an' yonder a
peä;

An' Squoire 'ull be sa mad an' all—a dear a'
dear!

And I 'a monaged for Squoire come Michaelmas
thirty year.

A mowt 'a taäken Joänes, as 'ant a säpoth o'
sense,

Or a mowt 'a taäken Robins—a niver mended
a fence:

But godamoighty a moost taäke meä an' taäke
ma now
Wi 'auf the cows to cauve an' Thornaby holms
to plow!

Loöäk 'ow quoloty smoiles when they sees ma a
passin' by,
Says to thessén naw doot "what a mon a beä
sewer-ly!"

For they knaws what I beän to Squoire sin fust
a comed to the 'All!

I done ma duty by Squoire an' I done my duty
by all.

Squoire's in Lannon, an' summun I reckons 'ull
'a to wroite,

For who's to howd the lond ater meä thot mud-
dles ma quoit;

Sartin-sewer I beä, thot a weänt niver give it to
Joänes,

Noither a moänt to Robins—a niver rembles
the stoäns.

But summun 'ull come ater meä mayhap wi' 'is
kittle o' steäm

Huzzin' an' maäzin' the blessed feälds wi' the
Divil's oän teäm.

Gin I mun doy I mun doy, an' loife they say is
sweet,

But gin I mun doy I mun doy, for I couldn
abeär to see it.

What atta stannin' theer for, and doesn bring
ma the yäle?

Doctor's a 'tottler, lass, an a's hallus i' the owd
taäle;

I weänt breäk rules for Doctor, a knaws naw
moor nor a floy;

Git ma my yaäle I tell tha, an' gin I mun doy I
mun doy.

Novelties in the volume less notable than
this of the "northern farmer," but of no
little interest to scholars, are the experiments
in unusual metres. While of these "Boa-
dicea," partly on its own account, and partly
because it has not, like the rest, been pub-
lished before, will attract most notice—and
the readers are but few that will, at the first
reading, or at the twentieth, master the
difficulty of its music—the following is most
interesting as conveying Mr Tennyson's
notion of the utility of such experiments:—

HENDECASYLLABICS.

O you chorus of indolent reviewers,
Irresponsible, indolent reviewers,
Look, I come to the test, a tiny poem
All composed in a metre of Catullus,
All in quantity, careful of my motion,
Like the skater on ice that hardly bears him,
Lest I fall unawares before the people,
Waking laughter in indolent reviewers.
Should I flounder awhile without a tumble
Thro' this metrification of Catullus,
They should speak to me not without a welcome,
All that chorus of indolent reviewers.
Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,
So fantastical is the dainty metre.
Wherefore slight me not wholly, nor believe me
Too presumptuous, indolent reviewers.
O blatant Magazines, regard me rather—
Since I blush to belaud myself a moment—
As some rare little rose, a piece of inmost
Horticultural art, or half coquette-like
Maiden, not to be greeted unbenignly.

Perhaps this is about the truth; but yet, as
it may be laid down as a rule that we ought
to "get on" in verse as in other things, and
as Mr. Tennyson himself shows by his own
practice that he thinks the poet should be
also occasionally a metrical inventor, a greater
value may attach to these "rare little roses,"
these "pieces of inmost horticultural art,"
than is here claimed for them. The attempt
to reclaim classic metres for the culture and
pleasure of the English ear is, we believe, a
better investment of ability than most people
yet allow; and it would be a pity if Mr.
Tennyson's authority were quoted for the
opinion that it is but pretty trifling. What
his own earnest example might accomplish in
this department, and especially in Hexa-
meters, it would be difficult to over-estimate.
But why should he fetter himself with the
additional and wholly unnecessary difficulty
of compelling his English lines in such
metres to obey the classic rules for quantity?
If we consent to go by accent, we may have
Hexameters and the like revived among us
in earnest and with power; but only if we
consent to go by accent.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GUIZOT'S MEDITATIONS ON CHRISTIANITY.

Méditations sur l'Essence de la Religion Chrétienne. Par M. Guizot.

Meditations on the Essence of Christianity and on the Religious Questions of the Day. By M. Guizot. Translated from the French under the superintendence of the Author. (Murray.)

AS the title-page of the English translation indicates, this work is one of the fruits of the special religious agitation of the day. Although M. Guizot's book is not to be regarded as an answer to M. Renan's, it is probable that its appearance is at least indirectly owing to that of the "Vie de Jésus." The French Protestant community, to which M. Guizot belongs, has recently been disturbed by dissensions arising out of a too friendly and sympathetic treatment of M. Renan's book by one of its most distinguished pastors. In those dissensions the veteran statesman was reported to have taken a leading and active part on the side of strictness in maintaining dogmatic orthodoxy, and to have been strongly in favour of the vote by which M. Coquerel was practically dismissed from his ministry. In the book now before us he answers such a question as the Protestant synod which expelled M. Coquerel must have put to itself: What are the essential doctrines of the Christian faith upon which a Christian teacher cannot be allowed to throw doubt?

The answer is given firmly and clearly from the point of view of the illustrious author—from the point of view, that is, of a philosophical historian who is also an orthodox Protestant Christian. He does not look at the Christian faith as either an English Churchman or an English Dissenter would do. For example, he does not refer to the Creeds, nor does he make his ultimate appeal to the Bible. He makes a philosophic appeal to the facts of human nature and of Bible history. The work belongs in some degree to the class of personal confessions of faith in which the present age is specially fruitful. We are continually reminded that we are not merely reading an apology, but that we are listening to the testimony of a distinguished man who has been familiar with affairs, and who has had the acquaintance of a student with all the great forms of human thought. We welcome M. Guizot's book with much gratitude and respect. It is quite worthy of the character and reputation of its author. The tone is lofty and dignified, and the reasoning clear, compressed, and weighty. There is no pettiness of argument or feeling, no attempt to gain an advantage over an adversary. Apart from its other merits, this book is valuable as an example of apologetic and controversial style.

M. Guizot's treatment of his subject is so systematic that the method of his argument may be shortly and easily stated. The key to his whole philosophy is to be found in the relation between two principles, those of Liberty and Authority, which he regards as equally real and equally necessary. The conflict or harmony of these principles is, according to M. Guizot, continually manifesting itself in the thought and action of men. Man is free: God rules. The freedom is not suppressed by the authority; the authority is not defeated by the freedom. The perfect state is the harmony of man's freedom with God's authority. M. Guizot recurs so frequently to this fundamental idea that it is evidently a constant guide of his thoughts. Practically, both as a politician and as a religious man, he considers it a duty to contend for both equally,—for freedom as against its suppression by authority, and for authority as against its defiance by freedom. We might quote from this book many applications of the principle thus enunciated; but it will be enough to mention here the use M. Guizot makes of it with reference to the general subject of the defence of the Christian faith against attacks. We must lay our account, he says, for the most perfect

liberty of thought and speculation. Christians must learn to tolerate unbelief and doubt as permanent elements in the modern social world—although, as experience has shown, "believers find it still more difficult to put up with incredulity than governments to bear with oppositions." There can be henceforth no artificial hampering of freedom—freedom to doubt and deny as well as to affirm. On the other hand, M. Guizot is not prepared to surrender the authority of what he calls the "Christian dogmas." He holds that there are positive truths claiming men's belief, and that it is the duty of all Christians to uphold by all legitimate means the claims of those dogmas. At the present crisis, our author feels deeply the necessity of a united effort to vindicate the great dogmas which are common to all Christian Churches alike. No Church, as he forcibly puts it, can live without *faith*. The mere despotism of the Papacy could not keep the Roman Catholic Church alive if faith were to die out. Protestant communities cannot be preserved by individual religious sentiment. All Christians, if they are to remain such, must *believe* in some truths or facts outside of them. Therefore, when the grounds of the faith are assailed, it becomes a vital question for all Christendom—"Romanists, Greeks, and Protestants"—to see to the positive beliefs which they can freely hold in common.

It is M. Guizot's scheme in this volume (which is to be followed by three more) to define and reaffirm the common or universal objects of Christian faith. He is thus led, or perhaps it is his natural bias, to construct a system of doctrine. It may be doubted whether, at the best, a system of doctrines is so good a representation of the Christian faith as that historical statement of God's act of self-revelation which we have in the Catholic Creeds. But M. Guizot's treatment of his subject has two great advantages. In the first place, there is nothing narrow or sectarian in his choice or account of Christian doctrines. He endeavours to guard each doctrine against misconstruction, and protests against much traditional perversion of Christianity. In the next place, his philosophy always rests on a historical basis. Substantially, it would be scarcely possible to treat the Christian creed more historically than M. Guizot has done in this volume.

The dogmas selected as common and fundamental are five:—Creation, Providence, Original Sin, Incarnation, Redemption. The facts affirmed under these heads are represented as answers to natural problems which have always exercised, and can never cease to exercise, the minds of men. Existence, nature, external laws, human freedom, the consciousness of good and evil, the past, the present, the future,—all suggest inquiries for which men will seek answers. Religion is properly the solution of natural moral problems. It says, There is a God who creates. Neither spontaneous generation nor the transformation of species will account for the things that exist. It is not a part of universal Christianity to define *how* God creates. It is an affirmation of Christianity that, in some way or other, all things are created by God. Further, the Christian religion declares that God governs as well as creates. Laws of nature are the will of God. Prayer is a reasonable converse of men with Him who rules the universe. The Christian is not bound to explain how Providence can be reconciled with general laws—how the Divine government can be reconciled with human free-will. These are confessedly mysteries. Similarly, in affirming original sin, the Christian explains facts—the fact of existing sin, the fact of its transmission and diffusion. Sin is the rebellion of a free will against a legitimate authority. The first sin of a child is disobedience. There must have been a first sin in the human race. That sin was the beginning of a long succession of sins—of a general sinfulness of the human race. The Incarnation is the fulfilment of all those instincts and demands which have assumed a fellowship between God and men.

The Redemption consists in the sacrifice made to restore mankind to peace with God and to consequent purity. These dogmas, or, as we might call them under M. Guizot's treatment, these facts, are illustrated with much historical knowledge and sometimes by analogies of real power, freshness, and beauty.

Then follow chapters upon the Supernatural, the Limits of Science, Revelation, the Inspiration of Holy Scripture, God according to the Bible, and Jesus Christ according to the Gospels. In these the author professes to deal fairly with the objections and difficulties of the present age, taken in their broadest and most fundamental form. His reflections are distinguished throughout, as it seems to us, by good sense and candour. There is, perhaps, a slightly old-fashioned air about the mode in which the newest theories are treated; but it sits well on M. Guizot, and he evidently does not write in ignorance of the views which he professes to combat. He is very emphatic in allowing to science all that science by itself can rightly claim. He will not have science limited by religious dogmas in any matters which belong properly to this world. But he insists that Divine Revelation opens a world above this world, without the knowledge of which this world cannot be understood and man cannot be satisfied, but which is no sphere for the discoveries of human science. Whilst he forbids science to deny that which it cannot find out or measure, he would also forbid religion to dogmatize upon all matters which belong to the domain of science. Accordingly he maintains that Divine Revelation, in the special Christian sense, is moral and spiritual; that it was coeval with the creation of man, and has been universal; but that, in the history of the Jews and in the coming of Christ, it made disclosures of unapproached interest and importance to mankind. The tradition which has insisted that every word in the Bible is true, of whatever subject it speaks, M. Guizot believes to be a source of incalculable mischief to the Church. And, as if he wished incidentally to slip in a protest against another tradition which has been a cruel stumbling-block in the way of the acceptance of the Gospel, he quotes the whole parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, and thus comments upon it: "Was it the intention of Jesus, and of the Evangelist who has repeated his words, to describe, as they really are, the condition of men after their earthly existence, their local position after God's judgment, and their relations either with each other or with the world which they have quitted? Certainly not; the material circumstances intermixed with this dialogue are only images borrowed from actual common life. But what images could be more striking, more penetrating to the soul?—what more solemn warning addressed to men in this life, to rouse them to a sense of their duties towards God and their fellow-creatures, in the name of the mysterious future which awaits them?" The objection that, by allowing anything in Scripture to be inaccurate, the whole is made uncertain, is first put very forcibly, and then sufficiently met by a protest against the faithless and self-delusive demand of human weakness which requires that the supports on which it leans shall be infallible.

No one however can complain that M. Guizot does not love and reverence the Scriptures. There is an unmistakable freshness and spontaneity in the sketches entitled "God according to the Bible" and "Jesus Christ according to the Gospels" which would make them interesting if there were not also some very felicitous observations and contrasts in these chapters. M. Guizot quotes Ewald and Dean Stanley, and evidently does not pin his faith to the certainty of details in the Scriptural books: but he leans decidedly to a general acceptance of the Old Testament history, and in this direction would go further than some of our Anglican divines. He vindicates the reality and consistency of the character of our Lord

as set forth in the New Testament with the zeal of a rational historian as well as with the reverence of a devout Christian.

In taking leave of this able and honest work, we wish to call attention to a certain ambiguity in the use of the word "dogma," which is a cause of much confusion and of some needless controversy. "Dogmas" are vehemently repudiated, and as pertinaciously clung to. There are two senses of the word which justify respectively both attitudes towards dogmas. Most strictly, dogmas mean decrees, *placita*, propositions which have been affirmed by the authority of some synod or dictator,—and which, it may be added, are *therefore* accepted by the submissive faithful. In this sense there is a kind of natural opposition between "dogmas" and living truths or facts which may be apprehended directly by the mind or spirit of man. But this latter sense is precisely the meaning which M. Guizot desires to be given to the word dogma itself. It represents to him, and so it does to many others, something external to the mind on which the mind may repose, a light which may guide our path. It is opposed to the dreams or sentiments of individual minds. The rotation of the earth round the sun is in this sense a dogma. Where the same word is used so differently it is inevitable that writers should be often at cross purposes. And the more so as the most living and independent truth *may* be formally a dogma, as being affirmed by some authority, and may also be viciously a dogma by being received *merely* on authority. It seems important that the word should be used carefully, and the best rule for its use is probably to be found in its etymology.

The English translation of M. Guizot's book is a fair one. It reads well enough, but is not so free as it ought to be from inaccuracies. J. L. D.

"DENIS DONNE."

Denis Donne. By Annie Thomas. (Tinsley Brothers.)

"DENIS DONNE" is dedicated to Charles Dickens. Good wine needs no bush; and, when we saw the dedication of Miss Thomas's novel, we were afraid that we were about to read a story of the pseudo-Dickens order—about the very worst, by the way, of literary orders. Our expectations were agreeably disappointed. Whatever else may be Miss Thomas's faults as a writer, they are not those into which unintelligent study of Dickens's great master-pieces is likely to lead. There is no word-splitting, no tearing an idea to shreds, no would-be smart writing in "Denis Donne." Moreover, the novel has one peculiar charm, for which critics cannot be grateful enough. It has an individuality of its own; it is not, as other novels are, of words, wordy. Its very faults are different from common faults. We remember once seeing an old journalist lay down with a sigh a trial article sent him by a young writer, saying, "This man will never do. He gives me nothing to find fault with." Most certainly a similar objection could not be raised against "Denis Donne." There is no hero in it, and very little of a heroine. The gentleman who gives his name to the book hardly appears at all throughout its pages and plays very little part in the action. It is hard, too, to say that there is anything like a definite plot in the story. Certainly there is no single person or even group of persons round whom the interest centres. "Scattered passages in the lives of four ladies and one curate" would more aptly express the contents of this novel than any title we can think of. But yet, in spite of its faults—possibly to some extent by reason of its faults—"Denis Donne" is one of the cleverest novels we have met with for some time.

The real heroine, or at least the only lady who can put forward any decent pretext to that title, is a certain Fanny Conway, one of those wonderfully beautiful, bewitching, unscrupulous adventuresses whom, fortunately or unfortunately, as you choose to consider,

you meet with so frequently of late in novels, and so seldom in real life. From the sordid gentility of a Bloomsbury lodging-house Miss Conway, after passing through a chrysalis state of governessdom, emerges into a real full-blown countess. Ever since the days of "Vanity Fair," the idea of a woman struggling single-handed and alone against the world has been a favourite one with novelists; and it is saying no little to Miss Thomas's credit to state that she has produced a new phase of the character. In Becky Sharpe's wonderful soliloquy, after she has been residing at Sir Pitt Crawley's house, she remarks that, if she had only been rich, she would have found it so easy to be good. The hint thrown out in this remark has been worked out with great skill in "Denis Donne." Fanny becomes rich and elevated in rank, and forthwith, after a few faint longings for a return to Bohemia, she perceives that goodness is the best policy, and that it is better to be respectable after all. So—and this is what we think especially able in the portraiture of her character—she not only resolves to appear good, but she actually does in her own way become good. The same sort of subtle insight into character is shown in the delineation of the three other members of this female Quadrilateral. Dora Donne is the counterpart of Fanny Conway, except that their lots in life have been different. Dora, never having known the schooling of poverty, has, though even more selfish than Fanny, a far less keen sense of the advantages of a good position, and thus compromises herself, till she finally loses caste altogether. The contrast between the two women—one of whom becomes virtuous by prudence rather than inclination, while the other becomes vicious by want of prudence, though equally without inclination—is drawn with considerable power. Then there is Constantia Cornwell, the plump, fair, characterless daughter of the country clergyman, who falls in love with her father's curate, then breaks off her engagement because her family think the match beneath them, consoles herself with remarkable propriety, and finally marries her cousin, to the satisfaction of every person concerned, herself included. In this sketch, too, slight as it is, the peculiar nature of Miss Thomas's talent shows itself clearly. Connie is a good girl enough—affectionate, religious, and well-principled; but yet we are led to see, by touches rather than descriptions, how completely her goodness and amiability and principle are the products of the conditions in which she has been reared, not of her own strength of will. All her ideas run in narrow grooves, and things are proper or improper, right or wrong, orthodox or heterodox, to her mind because the world in which she lives chooses to think them so. Stephanie Fordyce, the nominal heroine of the story, is the least interesting of the four ladies. She is meant to be a model of female goodness, and, like all such models, she is dull. Indeed the authoress herself is obviously aware that this is the case, and makes Stephanie's betrothed, Denis Donne, find out that she bores him before they have been engaged a couple of months.

He saw her fair, fair as any man might desire to see his future wife, and good and true as any man could want that future wife to be, and for a while he told himself that it would all-right itself when they were married, and that he should have as much love for and happiness with her as most men had for and with their wives. But shortly this comfort failed him; he counted the hours that he spent in her company, and declared her to be worthy of a far warmer regard than he could ever offer. It was not that his heart went back to Lady Allondale. Perhaps the one thing for which he was honestly grateful to Providence was that he had not married her, and now could not marry her. It was not that another star had appeared to him to eclipse Stephanie. Perhaps it was that the feelings the successful angler had aroused in Captain Denny were not dead, but sleeping in Captain Donne, and that he felt they might be called into existence again, and knew that they would never be so called by Stephanie. Yet he saw her very fair indeed, and told himself

that she was "all any fellow could want in a wife, and that he was deuced lucky." But, for all that, he counted the hours that he passed in her company, and was more relieved than he quite liked to allow when she accepted his excuses for absenting himself so constantly from her presence, on the plea that it unmanned a fellow to be eternally with old women.

The gentlemen, as with most female novelists, are sketched with far less care than the ladies. Lord Allondale, a silly, weak young nobleman, well meaning in a feeble way, and with an undue sense of his own importance—"a very weak water-colour sketch, in fact, of his genus"—is perhaps the best of the male characters. The great defect of his portraiture, in a literary point of view, is that consistency has been sacrificed to the exigencies of the story. In the early part he carries on a feeble intrigue with Dora Donne, and, on being detected in an equivocal situation by her husband, pretends to be engaged to the governess of the house, not in order to save his lady-love's reputation, but to escape the consequences of the injured husband's anger. In fact, he consents to sell his name and marry a woman whom he has every reason to despise, and who has still more cause to despise him in return, simply and solely because he is too great a coward to risk the possibility of a duel. Yet afterwards you are told that he was "a gentleman at heart," and his wife learns to love him, or, at any rate, to tolerate him complacently, because of his "gentleman-like instincts." The free-thinking curate, who disbelieves in the book of Jonah, deserts the Church for literature, and marries the heroine, is not much to our taste. Still, even in this sketch, there runs that vein of covert, half-unconscious satire which places Miss Thomas's novel so high above the class to which it belongs. This Sidney Brown is, in externals, the type of the curates of the modern earnest-genial school. He is a capital dancer, a good shot, a crack rider, a fine manly fellow, and possessed of all those physical advantages which appertain to his class in novels. After the fashion of his kind, he ought to be the most energetic of parish priests, and to find equal pleasure in a gallop across country and the instruction of charity children. This, however, is just what he does not do. He finds parish duty a bore, gets tired even of holy orders themselves, and drifts into literature of a non-clerical character as a pursuit and livelihood.

If we said "Denis Donne" was a very good novel as it stands, we should be sacrificing truth to politeness. But we can truly say that it is a novel full of very great promises for the future. It is crowded with clever passages, of which the following, opened on at hazard, may be taken as a specimen:—

This faith in the power of words is, I believe, a thoroughly feminine characteristic. I do not mean that all women have it, but very many have. You never find that a man credits a statement one bit the more because some other person, whom he has no reason for supposing to be better informed on the subject than himself, has "said" something about it. But women, excellent, amiable, practical women, will believe, or, at any rate, attach importance to anything on the authority of any man's spoken word. "So-and-so" has said that things look black on the Continent; or that there will be an eclipse of the sun during the whole of the ensuing month; or that Louis Napoleon has condemned his wife to a diet of stale eggs; or that violent exercise immediately after a heavy dinner is subversive of the law of digestion; or something equally original or probable. Admirable women hear these things in the unaccountable way some women have of getting abominable stupid platitudes said to them, and, though they—"don't believe them," they say—"oh, of course not"—they keep them in their minds and repeat them in a wordy way. It is a shocking thing not to go to church three times every Sunday, because Mr. Smith said it was. It is equally shocking not to eat meat three times a day, because Mr. Bolus says it is. They sedulously disclaim anything like originality of thought, deeming the old paths safer and surer, or rather not thinking about them at all, but just drifting into words when they feel the call to speak, with the blindest disregard of how hideously wearing those words may be to their hearers.

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Moreover, it is curious to see how—unlike the run of ordinary novels—"Denis Donne" grows clearer and more powerful as we approach the concluding volume. We see that the swimmer feels more and more at ease in the water, and that the strokes are becoming longer and steadier. If Miss Thomas will avoid the error of slipshod writing, and trust to her own powers of observation rather than to the teaching of other writers, she will, we think, rank high amongst that class of novelists of whom Miss Evans is the first. E. D.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

The Gossiping Guide to Jersey. By J. Bertrand Payne. Second Edition. (Hughes.)

A Guide to Jersey and Guernsey. By F. F. Dally, Esq. Third Edition. (Stanford.)

Guide qui sert à faire voir Jersey dans Quatre Promenades. (Jersey: Falle.)

Barker's Guide to Jersey. (Jersey: Coutanche.)

IN the sultry weather we have had for the last three weeks—during which the Thames has been most unfragrant—the jaded Parliamentarian or overworked professional man could not have done better, nor can he now do better, than take a trip to the beautiful Channel Islands, which, for many centuries, have been part and parcel of the realm of England. Communication between the mother country and the islands is now rendered both agreeable and economical by railways and steamers in connexion with London, Southampton, Weymouth, and Plymouth. For five-and-forty shillings a first-class return-ticket may be had, by way of Weymouth, to the Channel Islands and back; and the transit may be as easily and as cheaply made by the South-Western Railway and Southampton, the only difference being that the sea-passage by the latter route is made at night. The voyage, in weather such as we have had for the last month, does not average above nine or ten hours from Weymouth, while it is a little longer from Southampton. Both voyages present picturesque and interesting objects. There is the Southampton Water, the Hampshire coast, with the chalk cliffs of the Isle of Wight in the distance, in the one route; while the Dorsetshire coast and the Island and Bill of Portland present scenery of a different but not less interesting character in the other route. Corfe and Lulworth Castles, Swanage, St. Adhelm's Head, Chesil Beach, the Portland Breakwater and quarries, may, in embarking from Weymouth, be seen in the day journey to the Channel Islands; and, in losing sight of the English shore and approaching the Caskets (the coast-light, situated about twelve miles from Guernsey), the intensely blue colour and transparency of the sea remind the seasoned traveller of the Mediterranean. About a couple of hours after losing sight of Portland a gigantic mass of solid rock stands out boldly in the now glaring noon-day August sun. These are the Caskets—rocky islets well known to all navigators. They are about a mile in circumference, and have from twenty-five to thirty fathoms of water round and close to them; so that a line-of-battle ship may safely pass within an oar's length of the danger. The rock on which the light-houses are erected is of whitish sandstone, and rises thirty feet above the level of the sea. The three lights are built in a triangular direction; the two southernmost are about fifty feet from each other. The highest light is about 150 feet north of the others, on the most elevated portion of the rock. All the lights are enclosed within a wall, which forms a gravelled parade. They are the only triple lights in the Channel; and, in the stormy weather, the glasses are often broken by birds and by the waves of the sea. Within the lighthouses are apartments and stores for provisions, which are supplied in sufficient quantities to last through the winter, when it would be often impossible to obtain provisions from the land. Until 1723 these dangerous rocks were undistinguished by any mark for the guid-

ance of the navigator; but, for many years past, there are keepers of the lights, on salaries of £50 a year, who live in tolerable apartments, and to whom provisions are supplied in large quantities. Should the stock of victual run low, or medical aid be required, the keepers communicate with Alderney by a small telegraph during the day, or by lighting a fire on the rock at night. Not far from the Caskets is Alderney, the harbour of which is neither safe nor convenient. From this island comes the true Alderney breed of cow, yielding much milk and butter. Rare instances have been known where Alderney cows have produced twenty-five quarts of milk daily; but, as a general rule, the Alderney animal is in no way superior as a milcher to the cow of Jersey or Guernsey. The cows in Alderney, as in Jersey and Guernsey, are tethered, moved, watered, and milked three times a day.

Soon after passing Alderney Guernsey is sighted. Its shores do not possess the attractions of Jersey, being more sterile and stony; but the capital of Guernsey, St. Peter's Port, is more imposing from the sea than St. Helier's, Jersey. The streets of Guernsey are narrow, steep, and crooked; but the environs and suburbs are delightful. Every detached house has some pleasure-ground, with its evergreens and beautiful shrubs and flowers. Some of the villas assume the appearance of regular country houses, and appear to be inhabited by persons, not merely in easy circumstances, but of taste and fortune. The aspect is decidedly English; and, even in the smallest cottages, there is an appearance of comfort, cleanliness, and order purely insular and British, the very antitype of Gallic and Continental.

The fish-market of Guernsey is well supplied, and so is the flower-market; but, in the supply of fruit and vegetables, Guernsey is not on a par with Jersey. Many French refugees—as many as 500—are divided between the two islands; but the greater portion live in Jersey. The most remarkable Frenchman, however—Victor Hugo—has taken up an enforced residence at Guernsey, having been obliged to leave Jersey from some dispute with the State or Government authorities. The author of "Napoléon le Petit" resides at Hauteville House—a large mansion overlooking the bay of Guernsey, with distant views of Alderney, the Caskets, Cape La Hogue, and Cherbourg.

Jersey is about thirty statute miles from Guernsey, and the passage thence, in fair weather, is generally made in about two hours. The island is about eleven miles in length, and from four to five-and-a-half miles in breadth. The population is about 58,000, that of St. Helier being counted at 30,000, one half of whom are strangers and British. The steamer that bears you to the harbour of St. Helier skirts the island from the Grosnez, and, passing the bay of St. Ouen, approaches the Corbière rocks, surrounded at all times by strong currents and a rolling sea. The Corbière and other sunken rocks extend in enormous ridges along the southern coast of the island. As the rise and fall of the tide are no less than five-and-forty feet, the aspect disclosed at low water in winter is wild and rugged; but, as you approach St. Helier's in summer, sterility gives place to cultivation, and nothing on the English coast is more magnificent than the bays of St. Brélade and St. Aubyn.

When the tide admits, you step from the deck to the pier at Jersey, and are excellently well treated either at the British Hotel or at the Royal Yacht. Both possess well-served and moderate-priced *tables d'hôte*, at which, in the months of July and August, from twelve to twenty-four persons daily dine. There is not much to see in the town of St. Helier. The lions are the Royal Square, Elizabeth Castle, Fort Regent, the Fish-market, &c. Elizabeth Castle is built on a sea-girt rock. In its front is the town, which is commanded by it. The first impressions of St. Helier's are eminently favourable. A general ease, prosperity, and contentment are everywhere visible in this island, and also in Guernsey.

There is no poverty; there is no mendicancy. It is only an odd Irishman here and there, working at 1s. 6d. per diem, a sum equivalent to 13s. or 14s. per week in England, who asks the stranger for drink-money.

Jersey contains, beside St. Helier, the towns of St. Aubin and Gorey. The native guides and hotel-keepers of the island extend the stranger's excursions to three and four days; but this is a job, for everything that is really mark-worthy in the island of Jersey can be well seen within the compass of two clear days, beginning at 10:30 or 11:30 a.m., and ending at 4:30 p.m. There are excursions to St. Aubin, St. Brélade, the caves at the bottom of the cliffs at La Moie, and Mont Orgueil Castle, which may occupy the best part of one day, and parts of a second may be given to Rozel, St. Ouen's and Bouley bays, and to the Grève de Lecq. One day is quite sufficient for the remarkable sights of Guernsey; for, though both islands are supremely beautiful, yet there is a sameness in the scenery that palls on the taste of an experienced traveller. The very finest vegetables are grown in Jersey, and peas attain nearly double the size of the British marrow-fat or Prussian blues without losing any portion of their tenderness. The cabbages in Jersey are also exceedingly fine in appearance, and, what is better, well-flavoured. They grow to six or seven feet high from the ground; and, of the long stalk, they make at Jersey an excellent walking-stick, somewhat resembling a bamboo cane. The terrace and crescent in St. Helier's are chiefly inhabited by English, while the native gentry live for the most part in neat houses, *entre cour et jardin*, in the suburbs. In the principal church of Jersey there is a tablet to the memory of the brave Major Pearson, whose gallant defence of the island and glorious death in the performance of his duty are recorded by the pencil of Copley, the father of our great lawyer and statesman. The climate of Jersey is mild and genial, somewhat resembling that of Penzance. To invalids troubled with chest complaints it is very suitable; but the more robust find it relaxing. The fruit is good, abundant, and cheap. The figs, apricots, and Charmontel pears are excellent, and grapes are extensively cultivated in private and public vineries, in green-houses and out of doors. In 1859 there were 10,302 lbs. of Jersey grapes exported to Covent Garden market; and one proprietor of vineries in the island is now under contract to furnish all he grows to one of our great fruiterers at prices varying, according to the season, from 2s. 6d. to 22s. the lb. The island is also celebrated for its butter, of which 93,598 lbs. were exported to this country in 1861. A substitute for butter is made in the island from apples which is termed black butter. Cider is also largely produced and largely exported from Jersey and Guernsey. In 1861 we received from the islands 56,820 gallons.

The population of Jersey is over 55,000. There are eleven newspapers published at St. Helier, the columns of which are almost altogether dedicated to local affairs. The Jersey horse, though small, is excellent. He is a cross from the Cossack horse, and is altogether a hardy and hard-working animal. In 1800 a considerable number of Russian troops not permitted to land in England were quartered in Jersey, where they remained a considerable time. This accounts for the correctness.

Upwards of 500 boats are engaged in the oyster fisheries of the islands. The value of the oysters dredged from September 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861, was £18,371. 5s. Oysters are also preserved and pickled in the islands in large quantities. The value of oysters pickled between 1856 and 1857 amounted to £44,400.

The shipping tonnage of the islands is very considerable. In Jersey there were, in 1862, 430 vessels, measuring 41,000 tons. There are only eleven ports in England in advance of Jersey as respects tonnage. Two of our sovereigns and some remarkable subjects have resided in Jersey. Henry VII., when

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Duke of Richmond, sought a temporary asylum in the island, and Charles II. resided there a considerable time in exile in 1646; and Lord Clarendon, during his two years' sojourn in Jersey, composed in Elizabeth Castle a portion of his History and Life. Prynne passed from 1637 to 1640 in the Channel Islands.

There is a curious chapter in Lord Coke's Fourth Institute "on Jersey, Garnsey, and Sark," and an equally curious one in Camden's Britannia. "Both islands," says this learned antiquarian, "smile right pleasantly upon you, with much variety of green gardens and orchards, by means whereof they use for the most part a kind of wine made of apples, which some call *sisera* and we *sydre*."

But we must have done. The guide-books at the head of this article are all creditably executed; but the best of the lot is Mr. Dally's. The "Gossiping Guide" is defaced by attempts at smartness and a sensation style misplaced in a guide-book. K.

THERMÆ ROMANO-BRITANNICÆ.

Thermæ Romano-Britannicæ. By Robert Wollaston, M.D., &c. (Hardwicke.)

UNDER the above title Dr. Wollaston has brought together into the compass of one thin but handsome quarto volume a brief description of such Roman baths as have been excavated or otherwise brought to light, mostly during the last and the present centuries, not only in Great Britain (which is really very rich in such remains), but in Italy, France, Switzerland, and even the islands of Lipari. It is true that, although we have thoroughly explored the hidden treasures of Uriconium (Wroxeter), we have not yet attempted to see what can be found of Roman remains underground at old Verulam, Colchester, Maldon, Chichester, and some dozen other places whose names bear testimony to the existence of Roman *castra*; but enough of such treasures has been revealed to light to give us a very fair idea of the general character and outline of the component parts of a Roman warm bath, whether public or private.

There is, proverbially, "nothing new under the sun;" and very few of our friends, when they are taking what is called a Turkish bath in Jermyn Street, are aware that they are simply enjoying a luxury in which almost every Roman "officer and gentleman" indulged himself who happened to find himself stationed in England in command of a legion. Being probably married, he did not reside in the *castra*, which we may render "barracks in the fortress," but had a comfortable Roman villa on the high road, a few paces outside the town or city. And it is almost needless to add that no Roman officer's villa was deemed complete without its *thermæ*. Even beneath the warmer sun of a southern climate he had been used to this luxury, and why should he not carry it with him to Londinium, or Uriconium, or Camalodunum to soothe him in *æstivis*, and to cheer and comfort him in the then semi-Arctic cold* of his *hiberna*? It is true that Tacitus, in his Life of Agricola (chap. xxi), speaks of the "*delinimenta vitiorum, porticus et balnea, et conviviorum elegantia*," as bearing the name of civilization among an unlettered people, though all the while they were but tending to fasten on them the fetters of slavery; and, to go a little further back, the use of *thermæ* among the Greeks was held at Athens to be a mark of effeminacy, if we may judge from the casual remark in one of the plays of Aristophanes:

Καίτοι τίνα γνώμην ἔχων ψέγεις τὰ θερμὰ λουτρά;
ὅτιν ἡκάιστον ἐστὶ καὶ ποιεῖ τὸν ἄνδρα δειλόν.

But it is time to pass on from these general remarks to Dr. Wollaston's interesting work. The ancient baths in Great Britain which he describes amount to no less than twenty; and these are constructed so thoroughly upon one type or plan, that,

* The reader of classical authors will scarcely need to be reminded of the severity of the climate of Northern Europe some nineteen or twenty centuries ago as compared with our present experience.

except for a minute archaeological study of the paintings and other accessory details, he who has seen one, at all events of the largest and most perfect specimens—such as that at Woodchester, or Wroxeter, or Bignor—will have got a very fair idea of what every Roman bath was from the days of Augustus Cæsar down to those of Vespasian and Titus. In most of them are still to be seen, not only the four apartments into which the Roman *thermæ* were divided, but also, in a state more or less perfect, the fire-place, the hypocaust, and the flues which heated the chambers, and the mosaics with which their sides were inlaid, and even the very paintings which adorned their walls, for the most part displaying in colours ideal personifications of the four Seasons, or Æsculapius, or the goddess Hygieia (Salus), or Bacchus and Ceres, or, in one or two instances, pairs of gladiators, illustrating the *Retiarius* and the *Secutor* to whom such frequent allusion is made by Juvenal and Martial. The Roman hot-air bath was either square or circular; but in either case it had a dome surmounting the entrance-hall (*Atrium, Vestiarium*, or *Frigidarium*); and, including this portion, it comprised four principal chambers, and often sundry smaller ones for special purposes besides. The first room, already mentioned, was intended for the bather to undress in, and was kept at the natural temperature; the second was called *Tepidarium*, and served as preparatory to the hotter room within, which was called *Sudatorium*. Here, as the name implies, the process of perspiration was principally effected; and the last chamber was called the *Lavatorium*, on account of the final ablutions, made by means of either hot or cold water, or both, according to taste. In this chamber usually stood the *Piscina*, or final plunging bath, which was generally taken cold, to restore the tension of the skin and muscles. The other apartments were devoted to such purposes as walking, anointing and perfuming, cutting the hair, nails, or corns, for light refreshments, and for poetic recitations. To the latter practice the allusions* in the Latin poets are so frequent that the crude poetry of Roman youths must have been quite as great a drug and a nuisance in the reign of Augustus as it is in the reign of Victoria. It may be interesting to know that the learned Cameron, in describing the larger *thermæ* at Rome, recounts, in addition to the four chambers above-mentioned, the *Sphæristarium* apartment, for games and exercises; the *Capsarium*, for the bathers' clothes; the *Unguentarium*, for anointing; the *Conisterium*, for powdering the body; the *Coreicum*, for cutting hair and corns; the *Exedra*, for poets, philosophers, &c.; the *Laconicon*, or Spartan bath of tepid water, taken between the hot and the cold bath; the *Piscina*, already described; and the *Cryptoporticus*, a covered gallery or cloister surrounding the whole of the baths, for taking exercise in the open air after the operation was ended.

Now that we have recounted the component parts of a complete bath at Rome, it may be interesting to know that, in some one or other of the existing specimens in our own island, nearly every part of the above chambers can be recognised; and we await with much expectation the appearance of Mr. Thomas Wright's long-promised work on the excavations at Uriconium to set the subject before English readers invested with all that interest with which he so well knows how to invest even the driest of antiquarian subjects.

At Chester there are remains of one of the public *thermæ*—for at so large a station the Romans wanted something of the kind; and, if any one will pay a visit to the "Plume of Feathers" in Bridge Street, he will be able to recognise the hypocaust, and the room for the servants appointed to warm the bath, and the little altar at which Salus and Æsculapius were worshiped. In another *thermæ* in a field near the Watergate, in the same city, he will be able to recognise a gladiatorial

combat, still living in colours on the walls. If from Chester he will travel to Wroxeter, he will find the hypocausts, the furnaces, and the very perpendicular flues still standing; and he will learn with some surprise that even Roman hair-pins and combs and toilet trinkets, and even a *strigil*, or flesh-scraper, were found in its chambers only a few years since.

The other places at which remains of these *thermæ* have been discovered are Cirencester (the ancient *Corinnum*); Witcomb, near Cheltenham; Bath (the ancient *Thermæ Solis*); Caerwent, in Monmouthshire; Crickley Hill, near the Cotswold range; Woodchester, near Stroud; Bignor, near Petworth, in Sussex; North Wroxall and Pitmead, in Wiltshire; at York; at Hartlip, in Kent; at Walesby and Horkstow, Lincolnshire; and at North Leigh, in Oxfordshire. Besides these, our metropolitan readers will learn with some surprise that Roman *thermæ* may be seen to this day under the Coal Exchange in Upper Thames Street, and in a little passage opposite the Church of St. Mary—(not, as Dr. Wollaston states, that of St. Clement Danes)—Strand, only a few yards east of Somerset House.

It is obvious to remark that the Turkish bath, of which we have heard so much of late as a novel invention or importation from the East, is nothing more or less than a revival of the use of the old Roman *thermæ*: so that, when Captain A. is enjoying the luxuries of warm baths and shampooing in Jermyn Street, he is undergoing the very self-same process which Lucius B. or Caius C., then a subaltern in the tenth or twelfth Roman legion, was experiencing—perhaps at the very same time and hour—just 1800 years ago in what is now the Strand.

In conclusion, we have only to remark that, while we have every confidence in Dr. Wollaston's antiquarian and historical statements, and have received very great pleasure and profit from his learned work, we wish, for the sake of Horace and Martial, that he would kindly take the trouble, in his next edition, to be a little more accurate in his quotations and more careful in his scholarship. For instance, it is impossible to decipher the meaning of the last line of his quotation from Martial on page 8; and no one who has ever read Horace would for a moment think of allowing the Doctor to murder that exquisite stanza which he quotes on his opening page—

Quem Fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro

Appone, nec dulces Amores

Sperne puer, neque tu choreas;

and where he has most impiously and sacrilegiously substituted *dulces Balneas* (which will not scan) for the words which we have printed in italics. Has neither the learned Doctor nor his publisher a classical scholar within reach who would revise the classical quotations of this work for a future edition, in order to save the ears and senses of such of us as have not yet quite forgotten our classics? We believe that only fifty copies of the work have been printed; and we perceive from a casual remark in the preface that, if a second impression should be demanded, it is the author's intention to add a series of lithographic and chromo-lithographic illustrations of the *thermæ*, and the mosaics and frescoes contained in them. Such an addition will greatly tend to enhance the value of the book, at all events to non-professional readers.

RAMBLES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Rambles in the Rocky Mountains; with a Visit to the Gold Fields of Colorado. By Maurice O'Connor Morris. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

THE author of this racy little volume is a clever fellow. He has hit upon a new geographical nomenclature for the North-American republics. Instead of offending

* It is singular that there are such great points of resemblance between these baths and those in the Lipari Islands that Dr. Wollaston thinks they were constructed by the same architect.

Scripta Foro recitent, sunt multi, quique lavantes;
Suave locus resonat voci conclusus. —HORACE, Sat.

13 AUGUST, 1864.

the Confederates by still talking of the United States when they no longer form one body politic, or insulting the Federals by calling the possessions to which they lay claim the Disunited States, he proposes to class the whole of that disturbed region into four grand divisions—the Battle-fields, the Spittle-fields, the Gold-fields, and the Game-fields. Everybody knows too well where the battle-fields of this sad civil war are to be found—those desolated homesteads and levelled woodlands, lovely and picturesque even amid all the surrounding ruins, and though reeking with the hecatombs of the invaders and the invaded, the injured and the injuring. The spittle-fields are equally well marked. They comprise the eastern and western cities, where Mammon and Shoddy are worshiped with a fervour worthy of the worshippers even of the great Diana of the Ephesians, and where the eclectic few, the *âmes d'élite*, are so limited in number that common tourists have even asserted their non-existence. Nor are the gold-fields ill-defined by their mineral wealth and the hardy race of adventurers who have taken possession of them. And, finally, the game-fields—that wide region on which neither civilization nor President Lincoln has as yet set foot, where the white race is almost unknown, and the wild Indian and buffalo have it still their own way.

Mr. Morris has visited all four of these divisions in making a tour through the States. Starting from New York, he made the best of his way to St. Louis by railway, and thence to the Rocky Mountains by the vans usually employed in this part of the country. Mr. Morris, who formerly filled the office of Deputy Postmaster-General of Jamaica, has evidently seen and read a great deal, and writes with agreeable ease and humour. This book will probably become popular on the other side of the Atlantic; for, though he occasionally censures, he takes on the whole a favourable view of American character and institutions, and here and there even adopts an apologetic tone. There have been by far too many scurrilous and one-sided books and articles about America, and it is but fair that the other side of the picture should also be exhibited.

Life in the Western States is just now not very pleasant. You can only express one set of opinions—those of the dominant party. To hold contrary ones, even though they are carefully veiled, makes you an enemy to the State. Evidence is continually hunted up to prove a secession bias; and then woe to the unlucky holder of such unprofitable tenets! All his stock is considered fair game for confiscation. This state of things has given rise to bands of partisans who sweep across the country, taking all they can, and who, under pretence of siding with either party, commit fearful murders, and thus pay old grudges or wrongs of long standing. It would be unjust to blame either Federals or Confederates for what is merely the natural result of such a civil war as the Americans are now carrying on. But our author evidently does not exaggerate the state of affairs. See how easily suspicion is excited:—

Talking with some of the agricultural pundits who clustered round the post-office, I ventured, with great temerity, to think the news [of the fall of Vicksburgh] was not true. Instantly I saw my mistake. What! doubt the triumph of the cause of right? and that when announced in black and white? Our "boss" told me after we had left the village that I had incurred much suspicion by my unguarded remark; that I was looked upon as "tinctured"; and that the consequences might have been serious had he not poured oil on their outraged passions by informing them I was a foreigner, and, of course, *ergo*, incapable of forming a right judgment of things in this country.

Nor can we wonder that the loyal citizens should be on the alert when, at any moment, an outbreak may take place. St. Louis, the metropolis of Missouri, had but a narrow escape.

While I was in St. Louis the anniversary of "Camp Jackson," or the deliverance of Missouri

from something to their minds far worse than either Popery or wooden shoes, was celebrated by the Federalist party, which seemed to contain a very large proportion of the German, or, as called here, the Dutch element. It seems that, at the outbreak of the war, the entire executive of the State of Missouri was "tinctured" with Southern "proclivities," and had even gone so far as to invite Arkansas, a neighbouring state, to send troops to aid them in their projects. However, they did not consider the pear sufficiently ripe at the moment, and determined to temporize and make further arrangements before completing the "coup d'état." Meanwhile a convention of the people, which had been summoned for some other purpose, hearing through their delegates of these projects, proceeded forthwith to depose the Secesh administration, and replaced it temporarily by a Republican cabinet. Volunteers were raised and armed, and an attack was made upon the rebels, who had encamped at Camp Jackson, near the city, which ended in the rout and expulsion of the latter. There can be no doubt that these vigorous measures, which savoured rather of our quondam seizure of the Danish fleet, kept Missouri from openly seceding; and, as the Germans were mainly instrumental in achieving this success, they are not by any means inclined to hide their light under a bushel, but swagger about considerably on the strength of being on the winning side this time.

Our author speaks in the highest terms of the country of the Colorado territory.

I do not think that one Englishman in a thousand is aware of the existence of this vast tract of land, which, from present appearances, bids fair to become, in a very few years, one of the richest jewels in the crown of whatever dominion shall then claim its allegiance and fealty. Nor, should he search for it in any old map, will he be able to find its "local habitation" or even name. . . . It is but a few short years since geographers described it as the great American desert—a Sahara, "*domibus negata*"—and about twenty since Kit Carson and the present General Fremont explored some portions of it, with a view, not to settlement, but to establish a communication between the eastern and western portions of the United States. Yet in this town [Denver], which numbers some 5000 inhabitants, and where you can get Wilkie Collins's last romantic puzzle, *meringues à la crème*, and see the Colleen Bawn rescued from her abyss of blue tarlatan, you might, four years ago, have counted the shanties on your five fingers, and probably have bought them for a very few dollars. Indeed, it was not till the year 1859 that Denver assumed anything at all resembling the proportions of a town, and only last year the best part of it was burnt down; but it has already risen from its ashes in renewed splendour, and the civic authorities are reversing the old revolutionary cry of "*Guerre aux châteaux, paix aux chaumières*;" for they are arresting the progress of wooden buildings and shanties, and insist that Denver rich shall dwell in brick or stone mansions.

From Denver Mr. Morris proceeded to Central, where recently some extremely rich gold mines were discovered. Within four years a city has arisen as if by magic; and a glimpse at the play-house will show the progress already made in this wilderness.

On Friday evening I repaired to the "Montaña," or Mountain Theatre, a rough-hewn building of pine—with a parquette and gallery—capable of accommodating a large number. There I saw "*Hamlet*" performed; and, though the ghost was not very spiritual, Gertrude not very queenly, and the courtiers not very courtier-like, yet the play was, on the whole, very well put on the stage; even the Prince of Denmark, if unlike Fechter's impersonation, was, I thought, really very well rendered. This was one surprise; but the next was far greater, when, on the following Sunday, I was invited to hear the bishop of the diocese (I think) preach in the same building, and administer the rite of confirmation to the candidates who might present themselves. And so at three o'clock it came to pass that the parson told the sexton, and the sexton tolled the bell outside the theatre; and at half-past the service began—the curtain being raised. There, sitting in the conventional sofa of the stage, was my Lord Bishop, magnificent in his robes, and with him, of course, an assistant priest. A table placed on the stage, close to the footlights, represented the altar; while, near the orchestral seats, a harmonium was placed for the choir, who sat round it, and rendered the musical portion of the service—a large one too—extremely well.

That the mines of Colorado do pay is evinced by the very existence of the territory and the towns and buildings springing up in every direction.

When it is recollected that the class of people who came here in 1859, and have been arriving ever since, were, with hardly an exception, poor adventurers (some so poor that they had to make the passage across the plains on foot, carrying their little stock of worldly goods in hand-carts), with few chattels beyond the waggon and the cattle which conveyed them from the States, and without "credit" to draw on; and that so dear were provisions, and so far beyond their reach, that a large portion of these bold spirits supported life, and even realized some small capital, by the produce of their rifles and by trapping, which they followed in the winter, devoting the summer months to surface mining; and when, further, it is recollected that only the hardier and more sanguine remained, while a large proportion of the fainter-hearted returned to the States, declaring that the land was no Canaan, but a howling wilderness—it will, I think, be readily admitted that these mines have been a great success, and this in spite of great obstacles. . . . Four years is a very short time to realize anything like a fortune, or even a competency, when no capital, or scarcely any, is employed. Yet it is a fact that, though here no rich nuggets have suddenly raised the lucky finder from poverty to comparative affluence, still fortunes have been made—not colossal, it is true, but amounting to a moderate independence. Some have been frittered away at the gambling-table and in other sinks for money which ever abound where gold is found, while others, acquired with difficulty, are being gradually dissipated in foolish undertakings; but a few have been retained, and are being turned to profitable uses. But I think the fact of any fortune being thus acquired must appear passing strange to any one coming from a highly-civilized and over-crowded country, where all the avenues to riches are closed, save to capital and very superior intelligence; for there, undertake what you will, you will find it impossible to succeed, save through the well-worn grooves in which genius is compelled to move.

We intended to have followed our author to the game-fields and his delightful rambles amongst the forests of the Rocky Mountains; but we have already exceeded our limit. Whilst bidding him good-bye, we thank him for the treat he has given us by allowing us to accompany him to places and scenes which we have known under happier aspects than they now seem to present. We recommend his book to all who wish to spend a few pleasant hours with a lively and humorous companion, or to those who think of making up a hunting-party in the Rocky Mountains and the prairies of the Far West, and wish to pick up a few hints of how to set about it.

BIOGRAPHY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SHAKESPEARE.

Biography and Bibliography of Shakespeare.
By Henry Bohn. One Volume.

IN one of the rules of the Philobiblon Society—a society well known in London and on the Continent for its publication of many very curious miscellanies—it is said that each member may print an original work or unpublished manuscript either at his own cost or with the aid of the Society. His Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale, Patron of the Philobiblons, and two other members—the Earl of Powis and Mr. Stirling—have already availed themselves of this permission, and have each presented the Society with a remarkable work. Mr. Henry Bohn, following these good examples, has published and lately given to the Society the "*Biography and Bibliography of Shakespeare*." This volume, in a very concise form, offers the most complete sketch of our great poet that has yet been written.

The Shakespearian monograph of Mr. Bohn's new edition of the "*Bibliographer's Manual*," with some corrections and additions printed on the special paper of the Society, forms the nucleus of this work, and a condensed life of the poet is the suitable accompaniment. Nineteen illustrations adorn this beautiful book; and, as the few copies printed belong

exclusively to the Philobiblons, we will here give the list of these engravings:—

1. Portrait of Shakespeare by Martin Droeshout, from the first folio.
2. Room in which Shakespeare was born.
3. Shakespeare's birthplace as in 1760.
4. Portrait of Shakespeare by Cornelius Janssen.
5. Exterior of the Grammar School.
6. Courtyard of the same.
7. Mathematical school.
8. Latin school-room.
9. Anne Hathaway's cottage from the garden.
10. Back view of the same.
11. Hall at Charlecote.
12. The Globe Theatre.
13. Monument and gravestone of Shakespeare.
14. Monumental bust at Stratford-on-Avon.
15. Cassolette made of Shakespeare's mulberry-tree.
16. Shakespeare's birthplace as in 1792.
17. The same in 1847.
18. Fac-similes of Shakespeare's autographs.
19. The Chandos portrait.

The biographical part of the volume shows that every work likely to yield the least information has been consulted and made use of, although not servilely. Many new views and new illustrations are given which had until now never been suggested, and copious notes prove the carefulness with which the author has gone to work.

The names of the books which probably composed the library of Shakespeare are given in detail, and enlarged upon far more than in any previous publication.

We are sorry to see that Mr. H. Bohn adopts without much hesitation the deer-stealing story. It was set agoing by Rowe; while Aubrey, who has retailed whatever gossip he could pick up about Shakespeare, and which he collected a quarter of a century before the time of Rowe, does not even allude to the circumstance. Moreover, it is well ascertained that Sir Thomas Lucy had no deer and had no park. As to the scurrilous rondeau, it is evidently a production of Charles II.'s reign, the term *Parliament member* being quite unknown, as a colloquial expression, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, as De Quincey has shown.

The description of Shakespeare's domestic life and the details on his works are, notwithstanding this critical remark, most correct and complete. It would be difficult to detect in this biography the omission of any one writer who has ever commented on the great bard. We even find the names of William Henry Smith and Miss Delia Bacon, the American lady who denied the identity of Shakespeare as the writer of plays.

A very useful and extensive index ends the first part of Mr. Bohn's volume, and is followed by a bibliographical account of the works of the dramatist, including every known edition, translation, and commentary, printed off separately from the enlarged edition of the "Bibliographer's Manual," with numerous additions.

Considering the sterling value of this book as a popular biography of Shakespeare, it would be a boon to the public at large if the author were to print a cheap edition of it, which would in no way interfere with the rarity of the magnificent volume presented to the Philobiblon Society, and of which a copy was recently sold by auction, in the Daniel collection, for £17. 5s.

TAINÉ'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise. Par H. Taine. (Hachette.)

A SPIRING—and not altogether in vain—to be a philosopher, M. Taine is, perhaps, more intensely and peculiarly himself in the introduction to his work than in the work considered as a whole. From time to time in the course of the history proper he indulges in philosophical speculations; but the Introduction is entirely a philosophical utterance—lucid and valuable as a logical exposition, without, however, being massive as a congregation of ideas. What follows conveys a

tolerably fair notion of M. Taine's manner as a philosophical expounder:—

Race.—Three different sources contribute to produce that elementary moral state of which I have spoken—*Race, the Field of Action, and the Impulse to Action.* What is called *Race* is the innate and hereditary dispositions with which man is endowed, and which usually are joined to marked differences in the temperament and the structure of the body. They vary according as nations vary. There are, naturally, varieties of men as there are varieties of bulls and horses—some brave and intelligent, others timid and stunted; some capable of exalted conceptions and relations, others reduced to rudimentary ideas and inventions; some more specially adapted for certain labours, and more richly gifted with certain instincts—just as we see races of dogs better endowed, some for running, others for fighting, others for hunting, others for guarding houses and flocks. There is here a distinct force—so distinct that, in the midst of the enormous deviations which the two other forces stamp on it, we still recognise it; so distinct that a race—as, for instance, the ancient Aryan race, scattered from the Ganges to the Hebrides, established in every climate, occupying every degree of civilization, transformed by thirty centuries of revolutions—manifests, nevertheless, in its languages, in its religions, in its literatures, and in its philosophies, that community of blood, of soul, of mind, which still binds together all its various branches. However different they may be, their relationship is not destroyed. Barbarism, culture, the mingling with other races, diversities of climate and of soil, accidents, fortunate and unfortunate, may all have produced their due influence—the grand features of the original form have nevertheless subsisted, and we find the two or three principal lineaments of the primitive impress under the secondary impresses which Time has stamped above them. There is nothing astonishing in this extraordinary tenacity. Though the immensity of distance allows us to catch only faint glimpses, under an uncertain light, of "The Origin of Species," yet the events of history shine brightly enough on the events anterior to history to explain the almost indestructible solidity of primordial characteristics. At the moment when we encounter these characteristics, fifteen, or twenty, or thirty centuries before our era, in an Aryan, an Egyptian, a Chinese, they represent the work of a number of ages much greater—perhaps the work of many myriads of ages. For, in order that an animal may live, it must accommodate itself to its element: it breathes differently, it is renewed differently, it is affected differently, according as air, food, and temperature are different. A different climate and situation produce in the animal different needs, consequently a system of different actions, consequently a system of different habits, and, as final result, a system of different aptitudes and instincts. Man, forced to put himself into equilibrium with circumstances, contracts a temperament and a character corresponding thereto; and his character and his temperament are alike stable just in the degree that the exterior impression has sunk into him by more numerous repetitions and has been transmitted to his progeniture by a more ancient heirship. So that at every moment we may consider the character of a people as the sum and pith of all its preceding actions and sensations—that is to say, as a quantity and weight, not, indeed, infinite, seeing that everything in nature is limited, but disproportioned to the rest, and almost incapable of being raised, forasmuch as every minute of a past almost infinite has contributed to make it heavier; and, in order to change the balance, it would be necessary to accumulate in the other scale a still greater number of actions and sensations. Such is the first and richest source of those primordial faculties whence are derived historical events; and we see at once that, if it is powerful, it is because it is not a simple source, but a sort of lake or profound reservoir, whence the other sources have come to pour in their own waters. To these remarks on *Race* we add a few miscellaneous extracts:—

The Renaissance.—Seventeen centuries before the period under consideration a great sad thought had commenced to weigh heavily on the spirit of man, to crush it, to fill it with fanaticism, to enfeeble it; and never, during that long period, did that great sad thought relax its grasp. This was the idea of human impotence and of human decay. Greek corruption, Roman oppression, and the dissolution of the antique world had given birth to that thought; and it in its turn had

given birth to Stoical resignation, to Epicurean indifference, to Alexandrian mysticism, and to the Christian expectation of the kingdom of God. "The world is wicked and lost: let us escape from it by insensibility, by recklessness, by ecstasy." Thus spake the Philosophies; and Religion, entering the path which they had entered, had added that the world was coming to an end:—"Be ye ready, therefore, for the kingdom of God is at hand." During a thousand years the ruins and accumulations on every side came incessantly to intensify in human hearts this sombre thought; and, when, from the depths of the final imbecility and the universal misery, the man of the feudal times raised himself by the force of his courage and his right arm, he found before him, to fetter his resolves and his efforts, the overwhelming conception which, proscribing natural life and terrestrial hopes, erected into models the obedience of the monk and the languors of the mystic. From its natural tendency that great sad thought grew more fatal; for the characteristic of such a conception—of the wretchedness which it engenders, and of the discouragement which it consecrates—is to suppress personal action and to substitute submission for invention. Gradually, beginning with the fourteenth century, dead rules take the place of living faith. The Christian community throws itself unyielding into the hands of the clergy, and the clergy throw themselves unyielding into the hands of the Pope. Christian opinions are made subject to the theologians, who themselves are slaves to the Fathers. Christian faith is reduced to the accomplishment of works, and this in its turn is reduced to the accomplishment of rites. Religion, fluid in the first centuries, stiffens into a hard crystal, and the coarse contact of the barbarians comes to surround everything with a low idolatry. Then are seen appearing the theocracy and the inquisition, the monopoly of the clergy and the interdiction of the Scriptures, the worship of relics and the purchase of indulgences; instead of Christianity, the Church; instead of free belief, an enforced orthodoxy; instead of moral fervour, fixed practices; instead of the abounding heart and the athletic thought, external and mechanical discipline. Such are the distinctive features of the Middle Ages. Under this constraint thinking society had ceased to think; philosophy gabbled formulas; poetry was a kind of dotage; and man—inert, superstitiously kneeling, entrusting his conscience to the hands of his priest—seemed nothing but a puppet, fit to say a catechism, or to sing in droning and dreary fashion. (See at Bruges the pictures of Hemling, which belong to the fifteenth century. No pictures make us so completely understand the ecclesiastical piety of the Middle Ages, which had a strong resemblance to that of the Buddhists.) At last insurrection recommences. It recommences by the effort of the lay society, which has rejected the theocracy, maintained the State free, and which, contemporaneously and consensually, generates or regenerates industries, sciences, arts. Everything is renewed. America and the Indies are discovered; the true figure of the earth becomes known; the true system of the world is announced; modern philology is founded; the experimental sciences begin; arts and literatures spring up and are fruitful; religion is transformed. There is no province in human action which is not cultivated and made fertile by this universal effort. The effort, indeed, is so great that, from the innovators, it passes to the obstructives, and erects a new Catholicism in the presence of the Protestantism which it has already created. Men seem suddenly to open their eyes and to see. In effect they enter into a new and more exalted form of mind. It is the characteristic of this age that men no longer seize things by parcels, isolatedly, or by means of scholastic and mechanical classifications, but in their totality, in complete and general views, with the passionate embrace and the sympathetic soul which, placed before a vast object, penetrate it in all its parts, explore it in all its relations, appropriate it, assimilate it, take from it a living impress, a powerful image, an impress so living, an image so powerful, that the impress and the image irresistibly yearn to translate themselves into a work of art or an action. An extraordinary ardour of soul, and an imagination superabounding and magnificent, half visions, whole visions, artists, believers, founders, creators—all these are what such a form of mind brings forth to the light of day; for, in order to create, it is necessary, like Luther and Ignatius Loyola, like Michael Angelo and Shakespeare, to have an idea, not abstract, partial, and dry, but figured, finished, and tangible—a true creation which stirs in the innermost being and struggles

to gain shape and theatre in the outer world. This is the grandest age of Europe—the most admirable phase of human vegetation. Its sap is still our sustenance, and we—we merely continue what it achieved or strove to accomplish.

Milton.—On the confines of that lawless Renaissance which was coming to an end and the regular poetry which was commencing, between the monotonous *concelli* of Cowley and the correct insipidities of Waller, appears a proud and powerful soul, prepared by logic and enthusiasm for the epical and the eloquent—liberal, Protestant, moralist, and poet; who celebrates the cause of Algernon Sidney and of Locke with the inspiration of Spenser and Shakespeare; heir of a poetical age, precursor of an austere age; erect and eminent between the age of disinterested dreams and the age of practical action; resembling his own Adam, who, entering on the hostile earth, heard behind him, in the Eden for ever lost, the expiring concerts of the sky. John Milton was not one of those feverish natures whom rapture assails in sudden shocks, whom a sickly sensibility flings incessantly to the depths of grief and of joy, whom their flexibility prepares to represent the diversity of characters, whom their tumultuousness condemns to paint the delirium and the contrarieties of the passions. Immense knowledge, an iron logic, lofty passion—these are the cardinal attributes we behold in Milton. His mind was lucid; his imagination was limited. Incapable of being seriously troubled, he was no less incapable of undergoing notable transformations. He conceived the highest of ideal beauties; but he conceived only one. Not for the drama, but for the ode was he born; and he constructed reasonings, felt emotions, did not create souls. Emotions and reasonings, all the forces and all the actions of his being were gathered and grouped by a single feeling—that of the sublime; and the full stream of lyrical poetry flowed forth from his heart impetuous, unruffled, magnificent, like a sheet of gold. This dominant sensation formed the greatness and the firmness of his character. Against fluctuations from without he found refuge in himself; and the ideal city which he had built in himself was impregnable to all assaults. This interior city was so beautiful that he could not leave it—it was so solid that it could not be destroyed. Milton believed in the sublime with all the fervour of his nature and with all the authority of his logic; and cultivated reason, with its proofs, fortified in him the suggestions of primitive instinct. Guarded by this double armour man can march with a firm step through life. He who ceaselessly makes demonstrations the food of his mind is capable of believing, of willing, and of persevering in his beliefs and his determinations; he is not turned from his purpose like that being, changeable and easily influenced, who is called a poet—he remains established in fixed principles. He is capable of embracing a cause and of remaining faithfully attached to it to the end, spite of whatever may happen, spite of everything. No seduction, no emotion, no accident, no change, can alter the stability of his convictions or the lucidity of his perceptions. At the first day, at the last day—in all the interval he keeps intact the entire system of his clear ideas; and the logical vigour of his brain sustains the logical vigour of his heart. When, finally, this invincible logic is employed, as in the present case, in the service of noble ideas, enthusiasm is added to constancy. The individual does not merely cling to his opinions as true—he reveres them as sacred. Not simply as a soldier, but also as a priest, he combats for them. He is impassioned, devoted, religious, heroic. Rarely has such a combination of qualities been seen; but it was fully seen in Milton.

Swift.—Such passions and such miseries as those of Swift were needed to inspire "Gulliver's Travels" and the "Tale of a Tub." A strange and powerful form of mind, as English as Swift's pride and passions, was no less needed. Swift has the style of a surgeon or of a judge—cold, grave, solid, without ornament, or vivacity, or warmth, entirely manly and practical. He neither wishes to please, nor divert, nor persuade, nor move; he never on any occasion hesitates, or redoubles the attack, or grows more ardent, or makes an effort. He utters his thought in a uniform tone, in terms exact, precise, often crude and coarse, with familiar comparisons, bringing everything down to the most intelligible point, even the highest things—nay, especially the highest things—with an apathy brutal and always haughty. He knows life as a banker knows his accounts; and, having once added up the various sums, he disdains or knocks down the babblers who venture to dispute about them

with him. Acquainted with the total, he is no less acquainted with the parts. Not only he seizes familiarly and vigorously every object, but he moreover decomposes it and possesses the inventory of the details. His imagination is as minute as it is energetic. He can give you on every event and on every object a *procès-verbal* of dry circumstances so well connected and so probable as at once to deceive you. "Gulliver's Travels" have all the reality of a log-book. The predictions of Swift's "Bickerstaff" were taken literally by the Portuguese Inquisition. The narrative of his "M. Du Baudrier" appeared an authentic translation. He gave to an extravagant romance the air of a well-certified history. By this detailed and solid skill he carried into literature the positive spirit of practical men—men dealing with affairs. There is no spirit stronger, more limited, more unfortunate; for there is none more destructive. No greatness, false or true, can stand before it; remorselessly probed, coarsely handled, things thus lose their attraction and their value. In decomposing them it shows their real ugliness, and strips them of their artificial beauty. It presents all their ugliest features, and presents nothing but their ugliest features.

M. Taine is inclined to be somewhat severe on Sir William Temple as a sciolist. Not without justice might a similar reproach be addressed by a severe critic to himself. When we find him saying that Wordsworth was a new Cowper with less talent and more ideas than the other, we are inclined to doubt whether he has ever read either Cowper or Wordsworth. Not rare are the examples in M. Taine's volumes in which the same ignorance is displayed. In delineating the development of modern English thought M. Taine ascribes far too much to Continental influences. We are to accept, it appears, among others, Sidney Smith, Thomas Arnold, Macaulay, and Dickens as Continental apostles! What writers more intensely English, or less affected by French and German ideas! Neither is it correct to say that Mr. John Stuart Mill has merely imported French Positivism under an English form. Again, though M. Taine is ardent and ungrudging in his admiration of Milton, he nevertheless contrives, from carelessness or worse, to spoil one of the noblest passages in Milton's prose works. Milton had said that the great writer "ought himself to be a true poem." M. Taine translates as if Milton's words were "ought himself to be a true poet." We must also note that many of the extracts from English authors, which are given in the original, are most inaccurately printed. In the famous passage of "The Siege of Corinth" beginning "And he saw the lean dogs beneath the wall," *beneath* is turned into *beweath*, and, three times in nearly the same number of lines, *where* becomes *where*. Indeed, the extracts, from M. Taine's or the printer's neglect, are often unintelligible.

We notice these things in no ungenerous spirit. But accuracy, like punctuality, though frequently a small, may sometimes become a great virtue, and a prejudice is naturally excited against a man who is habitually inaccurate.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

ARTICLE II.

HISTORICAL TEXT-BOOKS.

English History, with Copious Notices of the Customs, Manners, Dress, Arts, &c., of the Different Periods. Also, *Outlines of English History.* By Henry Ince, M.A., and James Gilbert. (W. Kent & Co.)

Cassell's History of England. (Illustrated.) Complete in Eight Volumes. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

England under the Normans and Plantagenets: a History Political, Constitutional, and Social. Also, *England under the Tudors and Stuarts: a History of Two Centuries of Revolution.* By James Birchall. (Manchester: A. Heywood and Son; London: Simpkin and Marshall.)

Constitutional History of England. By W. D. Hamilton. (Virtue Brothers.)

Outlines of the History of Greece. By E. Leven, M.A.—*Outlines of the History of Rome.* By the same. (Weale's Series.) (Virtue Brothers.)

Events to be Remembered in the History of England. By Charles Selby. (Lockwood & Co.)

Annals of England, an Epitome of English History. (Oxford and London: Parker.)

History of England. By the Rev. J. M. Neale, D.D.—*History of Greece.* Edited by the same.—*History of Rome.* By the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A., F.S.A.—*History of Spain.* By the Rev. Bennet G. Johns.—*History of Portugal.* By the Rev. J. M. Neale, D.D.—*History of Scotland.* By the Rev. W. B. Flower, B.A.—*History of France.* By the Rev. Canon Haskoll. (J. Masters.)

Scott's Tales of a Grandfather. (A. and C. Black.)

Dr. Brewer's Guides to English History, Grecian History, Roman History, Old Testament History, New Testament History, History of France, Ancient History, History of the Middle Ages, and Modern History. (Jarrold and Sons.)

True Stories from Ancient History, chronologically arranged, from the Creation to the Death of Charlemagne. With Twenty-four Steel Engravings.—*True Stories from Modern History, from the Death of Charlemagne to the Present Time.* With Twenty-four Steel Engravings. (Griffith and Farran.)

Baker's Reading-Books of Bible History. (Macintosh, Varty, and Cox.)

Corner's Accurate Histories. Thirteen in a Series, commencing at the Earliest Period and continued down to the Present Time. (Dean and Son.)

The Student's History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest. By Wm. Smith, LL.D.—*The Student's History of Rome from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire.* By Dean Liddell.—*The Student's Gibbon: an Epitome of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* By Wm. Smith, LL.D.—*The Student's History of France from the Earliest Times till the Establishment of the Second Empire.* Edited by Wm. Smith, LL.D. (Murray.)

Keightley's History of England, History of Greece, History of Rome, History of India, History of the Roman Empire, Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy, Elementary Histories, Questions on the Histories. (Whittaker & Co.)

Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern: to which are added a Comparative View of Ancient and Modern Geography and a Table of Chronology. By Professor Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee. (Various editions continued to present time:—A. and C. Black, H. G. Bohn, Blackie and Son, and Oliver and Boyd.)

Elements of Universal History on a New and Systematic Plan from the Earliest Time to the Middle of 1862. In Three Parts. Part I. Ancient History; Part II. History of the Middle Ages; Part III. Modern History. For the Use of Schools and Private Students. By H. White, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A. and Ph.D., Heidelberg. (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd; London: Simpkin and Marshall.)

The World's History from the Creation to the Accession of Queen Victoria. Complete in Seven Volumes. With coloured Map and Illustrations. (Bagster and Sons.)

A History of the World from the Earliest Records to the Present Time, in one Continuous Narrative. By Philip Smith, B.A., one of the Principal Contributors to Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionaries. Illustrated by Maps and Plans. To be completed in Eight Volumes. (Walton and Maberly.)

Dr. L. Schmitz's History of Greece from the Earliest Times. (Longman & Co.)

Dr. Schmitz's Manual of Ancient History (comprising Histories of Greece and Rome) and History of the Middle Ages. (Rivingtons.)

IT is not merely as being the history of our own country that the history of England deserves the special attention of all engaged in the work of education. Our island has been markedly the theatre of great changes culminating in political and social ameliorations, of the conflict of great principles both in Church and State, and of displays of patriotism, valour, constancy, and perseverance which the people of no country can study and ponder without great instruction and advantage. Nowhere does history, in its character of philosophy teaching

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by example, stir nobler sentiments, give more insight into human nature and the course of human affairs, or indicate more clearly the true sources of national liberty, progress, and prosperity. We do not therefore despise even the numerous unpretending little manuals prepared for very juvenile students of English history, providing they tell "true stories" in a pleasing and appropriate way and avoid all religious and political partisanship. We have met with those that erred in this latter respect to the extent of employing phraseology altogether to be deprecated. Such writers should note how Sir Walter Scott instructs his little friend in the "Tales of a Grandfather." To write such a juvenile history effectively is not such an easy task as some suppose, and even genius has not disdained it. Those in quest of good preparatory histories, whether of England or of other countries, will be able to select from more than one series which have already become established or are making their way.

What we have said before of Miss Corner's History of England applies to the other histories of her series, which, considering that the subjects of them possess less interest for the class of readers for whom they are designed, have attained to an equal degree of popularity and success. Dr. Brewer well knows how to make a subject plain as well as interesting, and his "Guides to History" will be gladly welcomed by the young student. We must not, by the way, pass over "Sunday Books" of Scripture history. Here Dr. Brewer comes to our aid effectively, as also Dr. Kitto in Corner's series. Mr. Baker's "Reading Books of Bible History" will also be found of great service. Their lucidity and methodical arrangement make his books very acceptable to the teacher. Returning to secular histories, we may say that the shilling series published by Mr. Masters, whose titles we have given, with the names of the authors, will be found worthy of inspection. The volumes first on our list, those of Messrs. Ince and Gilbert, have an astonishing amount of interesting matter compressed into small space. They are fitted for learners somewhat advanced, who will find them useful in giving to their knowledge of the events of English history form and coherence. Special phases of our national politics, and elucidation of political theories and principles, they will find in Mr. Birchall's volumes and in Hamilton's "Constitutional History of England," in "Weale's Series." Mr. Selby's "Events to be Remembered in English History" is an extremely interesting volume. The "Annals of England" have great value as a book of reference. Although Mr. Cassell's "History of England" is too voluminous for a text-book, it will be very valuable to those who have the good sense to use it as "private students." As school classics Keightley's Histories hold a high place. His History of England quite meets the wants of the upper classes in schools. While we generally agree with him, however, and commend the tone and style of his works, we feel inclined sometimes to dissent. We think it was better that Bannockburn ended just as it did. Mr. Tytler, the historian of Scotland, points to Ireland as an instance of the evils of conquest, and Mr. Keightley retorts by bidding him look at Wales. No doubt Wales was successfully subdued and incorporated with England; but would the sturdy Saxon, Norwegian, and Norman elements in Scotland have been crushed and quieted so easily? History answers the question. The idea of Edward Longshanks was a good one, no doubt; and, had the Scottish "Maid of Norway" lived, and the crowns been united by her marriage with Edward II., it would have been a matter for congratulation. But even political benefits ought not to be striven for *per velut et nefas*.

Of course it would be impossible in an ordinary course of education to take the pupil through separate text-books of the history of the several countries, ancient and modern, about which it is desirable to know something. Private reading must come in

to assist, according as the pupil's tastes may incline or be directed. The selection of such supplementary historical reading must be left to those who can judge of the pupil's capacity and the extent of his acquirements. Histories of India and our Colonies have undoubtedly pressing claims on attention, as also the history of Scotland in so far as it is distinct from that of England, with which the history of Ireland is more closely interwoven. That of the "United States" is daily growing in importance. French history cannot be overlooked; for which a good text-book for advanced pupils will be found in the History of France edited by Dr. William Smith. But, in the curriculum proper, the tutor must have recourse to compendiums of general or universal history, such as those whose titles we have prefixed, and of which the "True Stories from Ancient and Modern History" will be found the best for juvenile intellects. The histories of Greece and Rome, however, demand to be studied separately. They rank, as means of education, in the nobler sense of the term, next to that of England, and much of what we have said respecting the uses of English history applies equally to them. Of smaller histories of Greece and Rome, for the use of those who do not enter upon the study of the classics, there is an ample variety from which to choose as the sex and age of the pupil may require. A little seasoning in the shape of Lord Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" would make the Roman history selected more acceptable to the spirited young student. To those who, whether at school or home, have made some progress in classical studies we would recommend Keightley's Histories of Greece and Rome as entirely suitable, and as equally so the Histories of Greece and Rome by Dr. Leonard Schmitz, Rector of the Edinburgh High School. Dr. William Smith's "Student's History of Greece" and Dean Liddell's "Student's History of Rome" are first-rate text-books, as the numerous preceptors who use them can testify. The "Student's Gibbon," epitomized by Dr. Smith from the work of the great historian, will be found not less useful to those who continue their study of Roman history to the downfall of the empire.

"Histories of the World" multiply on our hands and become more elaborate in character. As school text-books, the teacher may choose between Tytler's "Elements of General History," of which there are several editions by different publishers, and White's "Elements of Universal History," with either of which, and a good chart, he may impart to his pupils a fair view of the general course of the world's history. For more advanced students, Dr. Schmitz's Histories of the Asiatic nations and of Egypt, of Greece and Rome, and of the Middle Ages up to the commencement of the Crusades, will serve all the purposes of instruction in this important department of historical study up to A.D. 1096. The persevering student or general reader will find an elaborate and comprehensive summary of general history in "The World's History from the Creation to the Accession of Queen Victoria," published by Mr. Bagster. Mr. Philip Smith's "History of the World from the Earliest Records to the Present Time" has been as yet issued only in part by Messrs. Walton and Maberly; but what has appeared augurs well for its success.

NOTICES.

The Poets and Poetry of Scotland from James I. to the Present Time, with Biographical Sketches and Critical Remarks. By the Rev. Andrew R. Bonar, Minister of the First Charge of Canongate, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh: Maclachlan and Stewart; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Pp. 384.)—THIS compilation has evidently been a work of love to the Rev. Mr. Bonar; and whoever possesses the volume will own a very complete body of Scottish poetry, ranging from the days of James I. of Scotland down to our own. The biographies are short, but they are done in excellent taste, and on the whole are correct and trustworthy. He makes an occasional slip, however; and one very

unpardonable one is that of attributing the beautiful "Ode to the Cuckoo," beginning

"Hail, beauteous stranger of the grove!
Thou messenger of Spring!"

to Logan, the author of the once popular "Sermons." The man who wrote the "Ode to the Cuckoo" was Michael Bruce, a secession minister who died very young, and from whom Logan cribbed everything good he ever published under his own name in the way of poetry. It would be scarcely worth while to challenge the authorship of a short poem not very well known; only it happens to be one of the sweetest odes in the English language, and for thirty years and more it has been attributed to Logan. We would draw the attention of Mr. Bonar to the little volume of poems by Michael Bruce, published a quarter of a century ago, in which his friends prove triumphantly his claim not only to "The Cuckoo," but to mostly all the paraphrases in the Scotch collection which go under the name of Logan. Logan certainly never wrote:—

"Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year!
"Oh, could I fly, I'd fly with thee!
We'd make with joyful wing
An annual visit o'er the globe,
Companions of the Spring."

The Chronicle of "The Compleat Angler" of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton. Being a Bibliographical Record of its various Phases and Mutations. (Editions, Illustrations, &c., &c.) By Thomas Westwood. (Willis and Sotheran.)—THE first edition of Walton's "Compleat Angler" is a book to be coveted above every book of its class. It is dedicated to his friend John Offley, of Madeley Manor, one of the finest old mansions in Staffordshire, situated in the midst of trout streams; and the modest initials "Iz. WA." at the foot of the dedication alone serve to identify the writer. The plates are by Lombart—we dissent from the suggestion of Faithorne or Vaughan as being the engraver—and Sir John Hawkins supposes them to have been engraved on steel. Hence their brilliancy in the first edition and their durability; for they did service in five editions of "The Compleat Angler," and in as many impressions of Colonel Venables's "Experienced Angler." This first edition is a little 16mo. volume of 254 pages altogether, 246 of which form the text, and eight the title, prefatory matter, and table. According to the publisher's advertisement in the "Perfect Diurnall" of May 9th, 1653, its price was eightpence. We once saw a copy, fresh and new in appearance, as if only just sent in from the binder, in its original brown sheepskin covering, with blue marbled edges, the leaves pure and crisp as if never turned over by mortal hand, which was priced by a dealer in rare and curious books at £31. 10s., and which is now in the matchless collection of Mr. R. S. Holford, of Park Lane. That copy, not mentioned by Mr. Westwood, with a knowledge of most others of the same edition on record, we do not hesitate to look upon as the finest known. Next to it, perhaps, but still afar off, is the copy recently sold in the library of the late Mr. George Daniel, with a few MS. notes by "William White of Crickhowel, a lover of the angle," for £27. 10s., which has also escaped Mr. Westwood's notice. Other copies are mentioned by that gentleman as fetching by auction various sums from £10. 15s. to £15. Indeed, the latter may be taken now as the average value of the treasured volume. This is the book of which Mr. Westwood has written the chronicle. He has culled together all that can be said of it to interest the lover of the angle as well as the lover of the book, in all its phases and transformations, its vitality and numberless editions, in a pleasant gossiping way that renders what would otherwise be dull to the uninitiated in bibliography agreeable and entertaining. By a slip of the pen, the word *bibliophile* is made to do duty for *bibliophile* or *bibliophilist* on several occasions. We infinitely prefer our own word, *book-collector*, to the latter, and see no reason to discard such an expression as "a lover of books." However, *φιλέω* and *παλέω* are not synonyms; and yet other writers besides Mr. Westwood confound the bookseller and his customer in calling both *biblioplists*.

The First Twelve Chapters of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, in the Received Greek Text; with various Readings, and Notes critical and expository. By the late Rev. J. Forshall, M.A., F.R.S. (Macmillan.)—IT was the intention of Mr. Forshall to edit the whole of the four Gospels; but these twelve chapters are all that he was able to complete before his death. One would not like to speak of so much honest labour of a worthy and able man being wasted; but assuredly the crusade of Mr. Forshall against the textual

principles of modern critics is not likely to find many supporters. He desires to maintain what is called the Received Text against the changes introduced by Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, and Alford. These changes are made in deference to certain principal MSS., recognised as those of greatest antiquity. Mr. Forshall endeavours to depreciate the authority of these MSS. The question which he raises therefore is, What is the value for critical purposes of these great MSS.? We do not apprehend that Mr. Forshall's argument against the MSS. will produce much impression; but his unfinished work deserves on every account to be regarded with respect. It is a monument of most painstaking and careful labour; and there are remarks, here and there, of real value amongst the expository notes.

Correspondance du R. P. Lacordaire et de Madame Swetchine. Publiée par le Comte de Falloux, de l'Académie Française. (Paris: Didier & Cie.)—SHORTLY after the death of the Père Lacordaire it was announced, seemingly on the very best authority, that a committee was about to be formed for the publication of his letters. Why this very sensible intention was abandoned we have never been able to discover. It would unquestionably have been a great advantage to those who wished thoroughly to study the great preacher's life and character had they been able to refer to the whole, or, better still, a good selection from the whole, of his correspondence. As it is, portions only have appeared. Upwards of eighteen months ago the Abbé Perreye, one of Lacordaire's pupils, published a few of his letters to young men; then came out his letters to a friend—Madame de la Tour-du-Pin; and now we have before us the letters that passed between him and the most important of his correspondents—Madame Swetchine. This lady was a Russian who had been converted from the Greek Church to Romanism under the influence of Jean de Maistre, then ambassador in St. Petersburg. Shortly afterwards she left her native land and settled in Paris, establishing there a kind of religious salon, frequented by such men as Châteaubriand, Lacordaire, De Tocqueville, Montalembert, Remusat, De Falloux, and Albert de Broglie. Lacordaire had been introduced to her, if we mistake not, by M. de Montalembert shortly after the very unsuccessful journey to Rome in connexion with the *Avenir*. A very close friendship at once sprang up; she became like a second mother to the great orator, and was the *confidante* of most of his schemes for the restoration of the Dominican Order, the revival of religion in France, &c., &c. This volume is therefore biographically very interesting, and contains many valuable details respecting the relations between the Liberal priest and his brethren and ecclesiastical superiors. Intrinsically, the letters seem to us to be worth much less. Very few men write to their friends what would be uniformly interesting to the public; and, besides, Lacordaire was at all times far greater as an orator than as an author. We do not think therefore that, for the general reader, this volume will, in its entirety, repay perusal; but unquestionably it will be found very useful when that life of Lacordaire which is still a desideratum comes to be written.

La Vénétie en 1864. (Hachette & Co.)—MR. THOMAS INGOLDSBY speaks of a certain individual as being "tallest of boys and shortest of men;" and so the work before us might be described as the longest of pamphlets and shortest of books. It contains a pretty full account of the political, commercial, and intellectual state of Venetia, and weighs specially on the evils of the Austrian rule and the attitude of anxious suspense in which both governors and governed stand towards one another. The attempt to make Venice a German province has failed miserably. It may be doubted indeed whether there ever has been, on the part of a nation, a more unbending resolve tacitly to ignore a foreign yoke for every purpose except contempt and ridicule. Her Italian possessions are only a source of weakness to Austria; and yet she holds to them with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. This obstinate clinging to what is worse than useless is one of the strongest and yet most universal of political infatuations, though it is one which we venture to predict that future and more enlightened generations will find some difficulty in understanding. However, until then Austria will certainly endeavour to keep her heavy though uncomfortable hand on Venice, unless forcibly ejected. The opinion of the anonymous author of the work before us is that the present state of things cannot last, and that Italy must either be wholly under German influence or else free from end to end. Describing as he does—though with a moderation

which enhances the value of his testimony—the bitter curse of the Austrian rule, he leans very decidedly to the latter conclusion. And certainly, could the men in power at Vienna be brought to regard the question with unbiassed eyes, it is difficult to imagine that they should fail to see how much it is for their own interest, as well as for that of Venetia, that they should abandon what nature evidently intended them not to possess. To borrow an expression from Mr. Carlyle, Austria in this case is "not obeying the laws of the universe, but endeavouring by pettifoggery to evade them." It is a pity, we think, that, as the value of the opinions expressed and the authenticity of the facts described in such a work as this depend so much on the credibility and competence of the witness, the author should have withheld his name.

The Blessed Sacrament the Centre of Immutability. A Sermon by H. G. Manning, D.D. (Longman & Co.)—If you want to know how Catholic Doctrine may be made most staggering to the minds of the non-Romanist portion of the world, Dr. Manning is the preacher to hear. He does nothing to smooth the passage of Ultramontane doctrine into the modern English mind. There is an eloquent passage in this sermon, beginning "Where the blessed Sacrament is not, all dies" (p. 26), which can hardly have been surpassed by the most devout worshipper of the Host. Dr. Manning, in his dirge over the removal of the Sacrament from York Minster, almost passes the line which divides pathos from bathos. "Then came a change, slight, indeed, to sense, but in the sight of God fraught with inexhaustible consequences of supernatural loss. Does any one know the name of the man who removed the Blessed Sacrament from York Minster? Is it written in history? or is it blotted out from the knowledge of men, and known only to God and His holy angels? Who did it, and when it was done, I cannot say. Was it in the morning, or in the evening?" In any case, when it was done, "the Light of Life went out from the city of York."

Modern Infidelity: with special regard to M. Renan's "Life of Jesus." A Sermon by Charles P. Reichel, D.D. (Edinburgh: Grant and Son.)—DR. REICHEL makes an onslaught of some vigour upon modern infidels in general, and M. Renan in particular. His sermon, preached at Edinburgh and Dublin, is strengthened by notes, and is intended as a reply to Renan. His method of treatment is of the kind more suited to give comfort to the orthodox than to persuade the doubter. Dr. Reichel has not abstained altogether from remarks which might justly be called offensive. The following, in particular, is in bad taste: "One more remark and I have done with M. Renan. Throughout his book there is not a trace of the consciousness of sinfulness existing in its author's mind." The italics are Dr. Reichel's. Possibly the reader may not find in his book any very strong traces of "the consciousness of sinfulness." Certainly he seems far more alive to M. Renan's sinfulness than conscious of his own.

Thoughts on Preaching; being Contributions to Homiletics. By James W. Alexander, D.D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, New York. (Edinburgh: Ogle, Murray, and Oliver and Boyd.)—THERE are many good observations in this volume, and preachers of the Puritan school would probably find in it much to interest them, though nothing strikingly original. Dr. Alexander began with a remarkably stiff method of making sermons—arranging texts in a mosaic, and so forth; but his later judgment is in favour of a freer style, and he sets warmth and unction above arrangement.

Christianity in Relation to Modern Thought. A Sermon preached before the Provincial Assembly of Presbyterian and Unitarian Ministers and Congregation of Lancashire and Cheshire. By William Binns. (Whitfield.)—THE "Provincial Assembly" must have found the Unitarian professions of freedom of opinion in theology severely tried by this sermon. It is a flowing discourse, advocating pretty nearly the opinions of Theodore Parker. Mr. Binns denies "the supernatural," and preaches natural Theism. He holds that there was nothing exceptional in the nature or mission of Christ, and regards the Gospels as legendary, "myths more than facts, and rude poems more than histories."

The Temple of God. A Sermon preached before King's College School on the occasion of the re-opening of King's College Chapel. By the Rev. F. W. Farrar, M.A. (Macmillan.)—A VERY eloquent sermon, combining sound and orderly thought and much earnestness of feeling with a highly florid and poetical style.

The Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah. A Course of Lectures. By Alfred Codd, M.A., Incumbent of Beaminster. (Rivingtons.)—A SMALL volume

of unpretending lectures, keeping close to traditional orthodoxy. The writer has derived what help he could from "Bishop Louth, Bishop Pearson, and Hengstenberg."

The Book of Job. Translated from the Hebrew by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A. (Williams and Norgate.)—A SCHOLARLY little work, which any student wishing to understand the book of Job might be glad to use as a manual. The notes are few and concise.

Christian Comfort. By the Author of "Emblems of Jesus." (Edinburgh: Nimmo. Pp. 276.)—THE subjects of this volume are such as "Divine Care," "Christ's Friendship," "Daily Bread," "Passing over Jordan," and the like. Each subject is prefixed by a long string of parallel Scripture texts, and by an appropriate hymn from such men as Wesley, Cowper, or Keble. "The thoughts which the author has ventured to suggest on the various topics under consideration," says the Preface, "have frequently soothed and cheered his own mind in seasons of perplexity and sorrow; and he humbly hopes they may minister similar consolation to the minds of others also in their time of need."

The Daily Service Hymnal. (Rivingtons. Pp. 250.)—THIS is a new and carefully-revised edition of the "Daily Service Hymnal for Congregational Use," which we noticed approvingly some time ago. We have only to repeat that the selection is very choice, and includes specimens from the best of the ancient and mediæval hymns—of the Western as of the Eastern Church. The type is clear and readable, and the little volume may be carried easily in one's waistcoat-pocket.

Select English Poetry, designed for the Use of Schools and Young Persons in General. Edited by the late Dr. Allen. Twelfth Edition. (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. Pp. 360.)—THE selections here are all of a kind calculated to impress boys; and whoever, in his school-days, can manage to lay by in the closet of his memory half-a-dozen good poems will find the store loses little by being kept, and that it is a deposit which can always be drawn upon and used without ever suffering diminution. The words "Twelfth Edition" in the title-page sufficiently attest the popularity of the book, and there can be little doubt that the popularity is deserved.

The Art Student goes on improving. This number contains a very good paper on "Symbolism," with illustrations, and another entitled "Hints for Students who neglect drawing from Nature." The illustration from Gainsborough is most appropriate. Nothing could be more convincing of the falsity of Sir Joshua's great rival—his "Musidora" at least—than this checking the woodcut of an original picture with the photograph from a model placed in the same attitude. We hope the editor of this journal will continue to devote space to the consideration of figure-drawing, and to illustrate the subject as he has been doing for the last two months.

The Fisherman's Magazine, edited by Cholmondeley Pennell, has reached its fifth number, which is illustrated with a carefully drawn sea-trout—*Salmo trutta*. In looking over the articles we are satisfied that the magazine is in very competent hands. "Open Fishings in the Highlands" is evidently written by one perfectly master of his subject.

FROM MR. H. J. Tresidder we have received a packet of the *Juvenile Missionary Herald* and four of the *Occasional Pamphlets*. Among the latter are "Thoughts on Slavery," by Henry Ward Beecher, and a cleverly-written domestic sketch by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, which she calls "The Ravages of a Carpet."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

- ABBOTT (Thomas K., M.A.) Sight and Touch; an Attempt to Disprove the Received (or Berkeleyan) Theory of Vision. Illustrated with Woodcuts. 8vo., pp. v-178. Longman. 5s. 6d.
- ABOUT IN THE WORLD. Essays. By the Author of "The Gentle Life." Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. vii-312. Low. 6s.
- AIMARD (Gustave). Stronghand; or, the Noble Revenge. A Tale of the Disinherited. Cheap Edition. Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 402. Ward and Lock. 2s.
- BEZÆ CODEX CANTABRIGIENSIS. Being an exact copy, in ordinary type, of the celebrated uncial Græco-Latin Manuscript of the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, written early in the Sixth Century, and presented to the University of Cambridge by Theodore Beza, A.D. 1581. Edited, with a Critical Introduction, Annotations, and Facsimiles, by Frederick H. Scrivener, M.A. Post 4to., pp. lxiv-453. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co. Bell and Daldy. 26s.
- BERTIE BRAY. A Novel. By the Author of "Sir Victor's Choice," &c., &c. Two Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 600. J. Marshall. 21s.
- BLAKE (Rev. George Bannerman, M.A.). Memorial Sketch of. With a Selection from his Sermons. With Portrait. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. viii-388. Nisbet. 4s. 6d.
- BONAR (Horatius, D.D.) God's Way of Holiness. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. viii-232. Nisbet. 2s. 6d.
- BOUCHIER (Rev. Barton, M.A.) History of Isaac, as recorded in the Bible. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii-221. Bath: Biss and Goodwin, Marlborough. 5s.

THE READER.

13 AUGUST, 1864.

BRADSHAW'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK FOR BELGIUM AND THE RHINE, AND PORTIONS OF RHEINISH PRUSSIA; with a Ten Days' Tour in Holland. With Maps. 1864. Roy. 16mo. Adams. 5s.

BRADSHAW'S ILLUSTRATED TRAVELLER'S HAND-BOOK TO FRANCE, adapted to all the Railway Routes, with a short Itinerary of Corsica, and Guide to Paris. With Maps and Plans. 1864. Roy. 16mo. Adams. 5s.

BRADSHAW'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK TO SWITZERLAND AND THE TYROL. With Map and Plans. 1864. Roy. 16mo. 5s. Adams.

BRIERLEY (Thomas). Silk Weaver's First Bearin-Whoam, and other Tales. Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. 64. Manchester John Heywood. Simpkin. 6d.

BROAD SHADOWS IN LIFE'S PATHWAY. By the Author of "Doing and Suffering," &c., &c. Ninth Thousand. Fcap. 8vo. Seeley. 5s.

BULLOCK (W. H.). Polish Experiences during the Insurrection of 1863-4. With Map. Post 8vo., pp. vii-350. Macmillan. 8s. 6d.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS. Domestic Series of the Reign of Charles II. 1665-1666. Edited by Mary A. Everett Green; including Preface and General Index. Imp. 8vo., pp. 760. Longman. 15s.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS. Letters and Papers during the Reign of Henry VI. Edited by Rev. J. Stevenson. Vol. 2. Parts 1 and 2. Roy. 8vo., hf. bd. Longman. 20s.

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. Year-Books of the Reign of King Edward the First: years 32-33. Edited and Translated by A. J. Horwood. With Preface, Appendix, and Index. Roy. 8vo., hf. bd., pp. 606. Longman. 10s.

CLARKE. Good Stories. Selected and Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. Second Series. Cr. 8vo., cl. sd. Macintosh. 1s. 6d.

COLLIER (William Francis, LL.D.). Pictures of English History. For Junior Pupils. (Nelson's School Series.) 12mo., pp. 220. Nelson. 1s. 6d.

CURRIE (James, A.M.). Practical Arithmetic for Elementary Schools. (Constable's Educational Series.) Fcap. 8vo., pp. 144. Edinburgh: Laurie. Simpkin. 1s. 6d.

D'AUBIGNÉ (Rev. J. H. Merle, D.D.). Calvin's Teaching for the Present Day. An Address delivered at Geneva, on the 27th May, 1864, the Tercentenary of Calvin's Death. 18mo., pp. 62. Seeley. 1s.

DAVIES (Miss). Holly and Ivy: the Story of a Winter "Bird's Nest." Second Edition. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 143. Marlborough. 2s. 6d.

FAIRBAIRN. The Imperial Bible-Dictionary, Historical, Biographical, Geographical, and Doctrinal; including the Natural History, Antiquities, Manners, Customs, and Religious Rites and Ceremonies mentioned in the Scriptures, and an Account of the several Books of the Old and New Testaments. Edited by the Rev. Patrick Fairbairn, D.D. Illustrated. Vol. 1. Imp. 8vo., pp. viii-1007. Blackie. 34s.

FITZGERALD (Percy, M.A., F.S.A.). "Le Sport" at Baden. A Picture of Watering-place Life and Manners. Post 8vo., pp. 128. Chapman and Hall. 4s. 6d.

FRITH'S GOSSIPING PHOTOGRAPHER ON THE RHINE. Sixteen Photographs. 4to. Bennett. 21s.

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HOWITT (Mary). Sketches of Natural History. With Illustrations. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. x-206. Bennett. 3s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (The). Vol. 44. January to June 1864. Fol., pp. 628. Leighton. 18s.

INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER (The): Review of Natural History, Microscopic Research, and Recreative Science. Vol. 5. Illustrated, with Plates. 8vo., pp. 474. Groombridge. 7s. 6d.

INVALID'S FRIEND (The). Part 1. 12mo., pp. 72. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

JACKSON (John, D.D.). Sinfulness of Little Sins. Sixteenth Edition. Roy. 32mo., cl. sd., pp. 134. Skeffington. 1s.

JAMES (G. P. R.). Henry Masterton; or, the Adventures of a Young Cavalier. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 464. Routledge. 1s.

JAMES (Rev. Thomas, M.A.). History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire. Reprinted from the Quarterly Review. (Murray's Railway Reading.) Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. 163. Murray. 1s.

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LAURIE (J. S.). Select Anecdotes: from various Sources. With Illustrations. (Laurie's Entertaining Library.) 18mo., pp. 248. Murby. 1s.

M'LVINE (Charles Pettit, D.D., D.C.L.). Righteousness by Faith; or, the Nature and Means of our Justification before God; Illustrated by a Comparison of the Doctrine of the Oxford Tracts with that of the Romish and Anglican Churches. A New and Revised Edition of "Oxford Divinity." Second Edition. 8vo. Low. 8s. 6d.

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MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN FRANCE: being a Guide to Normandy, Brittany, the Rivers, Seine, Loire, Rhône, and Garonne, the French Alps, Dauphiné, the Pyrenees, Provence, and Nice, &c., &c.; their Railways and Roads. With Maps and Plans. Ninth Edition, Revised and Corrected. Post 8vo., pp. xxxvi-628. Murray. 10s.

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TRANSACTIONS AND RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MINERS, HELD AT LEEDS, NOV. 1863. 12mo. Leeds: Green Longman. 8d. 1s.; cl., 1s. 6d.

TWINE (The) and their Stepmother. A Tale. Dedicated to the Children of the Present Day. New Edition, with Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii-288. Routledge. 2s. 6d.

WALTON (Isaac). Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson. (Bell and Daldy's Elzevir Series.) Fcap. 8vo., pp. xiii-408. Bell and Daldy. 2s.

WHATELY (Richard, D.D.). Judgment of Conscience, and other Sermons. Post 8vo., pp. viii-148. Longman. 4s. 6d.

WOLLASTON (R., M.D.). Short Description of the Thermae Romano-Britannicae; or, the Roman Baths found in Italy, &c. 4to. Stafford: Wright. Hardwicke. 7s. 6d.

WOOD (Rev. J. G., M.A., F.L.S.). Animal Traits and Characteristics; or, Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life. Second Series. New Edition, with Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 376. Routledge. 3s. 6d.

YONGE (C. D.). English-Greek Lexicon. Abridged from the Larger Work. Imp. 16mo., pp. 481. Longman. 8s. 6d.

MISCELLANEA.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND NORGATE announce "Comparative Osteology: an Elementary Atlas of Comparative Osteology," to consist of twelve plates in folio, drawn on stone by B. Waterhouse Hawkins, Esq., the figures selected and arranged by Professor T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.;—"Prehistoric Archaeology, or Essays on the Primitive Condition of Man in Europe and America," by John Lubbock, F.R.S., President of the Ethnological Society; 1 vol., 8vo., with numerous woodcut illustrations;—"On the Inspiration of the Scriptures, showing the Testimony which they themselves bear as to their own Inspiration," by James Stark, M.D.; 1 vol. crown 8vo.;—"Contributions to the Critical Study of the Divina Commedia of Dante," by H. C. Barlow; 1 vol. 8vo.;—"Ancient Syriac Documents relative to the Earliest Establishment of Christianity in Edessa and the neighbouring Countries, from the year after our Lord's Ascension to the beginning of the Fourth Century," discovered, edited, translated, and annotated by W. Cureton, D.D., late Canon of Westminster;—Mar Jacob (Bishop of Edessa), "Scholia on Passages of the Old Testament," now first edited in the original Syriac, with an English Translation and Notes, by the Rev. G. Phillips, D.D., President of Queen's College, Cambridge;—"The Sacred Books of the Buddhists, compared with History and Modern Science," by R. Spence Hardy; 1 vol., 8vo.;—"Orthodoxy, Scripture, and Reason: an Examination of some of the principal Articles of the Creed of Christendom," by the Rev. W. Kirkus; 1 vol. 8vo.

A ROYAL decree has confirmed the nomination of the Royal Society of Naples of Professor Sylvester of Woolwich as one of the eight Foreign Members of the Academy of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

WE have been favoured with a copy of "Memoirs of Queen Eleanor, illustrated by photography, with a short account of their history and present condition," by Mr. Abel. The photographs are amongst the most perfect illustrations of the kind which this country has produced, and the letter-press is evidently the careful production of a man who has his subject at heart.

WE regret to record the death of Miss Catherine Sinclair, the well-known authoress. She died on Saturday last at the residence of her brother, Archdeacon Sinclair, at Kensington, in her sixty-fifth year. Catherine Sinclair was the daughter of Sir John Sinclair, the great Scottish agriculturist, and author of the "Statistical Account of Scotland," and many other works. Miss Sinclair wrote "Charlie Seymour," "Lives of the Caesars," "Modern Accomplishments," "Modern Society," and "Holiday Homes"—all of which enjoyed a full share of popularity. She also wrote, levelled against the Tractarian party in the Church, "Priest and Curate," "Popish Legends," &c.; and, of her other works, all of which show considerable originality—"Business of Life," "Lord and Lady Harcourt," "Beatrice; or, Unknown Relations," "The Cabman's Holiday," "Cross Purposes," "Sketches of Scotland," and "Sketches of Wales"—there has been no want of admirers.

ANOTHER Shakespeare relic is about to be brought to the hammer. Messrs. Jackson and Son of Hertford announce for sale, on the 30th instant, "The Great Bed of Ware," to which Sir Toby Belch refers in "Twelfth Night," act iii., scene 2. This famous old bedstead was then at Ware Park, but has for years past formed the attraction of one of the inns at Ware.

THE *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung* (No. 29) reviews Carlyle's History of Frederick II., and Gundermann's "Besitz und Eigenthum in England;" the *New Evangelische Kirchenzeitung* (No. 29) gives the answer of the "Edinburgher Allianzconferenz" to the address of the German branch of the Evangelical Alliance upon the Schleswig-Holstein question; the *Beilage* to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, an article on Mr. Chase's retirement from the Cabinet of Washington, "Aus Briefen aus Mexico," and "Der Maorikrieg;" the *Göttingen Gelehrte Anzeigen* (No. 28) reviews Macknight's Life of Bolingbroke; the *Beilage* to the *Leipziger Zeitung* (No. 61) furnishes an account of the celebrated collection of

autographs formed by General von Radowitz, which is to be sold by auction at Leipzig on the 20th of next month; the *Grenzbote* (No. 31) gives "Die Tellenschauspiele vor Schiller;" the *Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes*, (No. 31), a review of Miss Edwards's "Barbara's History;" the *Europa* (No. 32), "Englische Wandertruppen;" the *Berliner Revue* (No. 3), "Lord Palmerston's Dessert," and "Die Neue Heilige Allianz;" the *Ausland* (No. 31), "Ein Englischer Diplomat über Persien," "R. Fortune über die Landwirthschaft Japans," and "Der Nyassa-see;" the *Zeitschrift für Staatswissenschaft* (Nos. 2, 3), a long review of Macleod's Dictionary of Political Economy, &c.; *Ermann's Archiv* (No. 2), a review of Schlagintweit's "Buddhism in Tibet;" *Glaser's Jahrbücher* (vol. ii., No. 1), Wiesener's "Marie Stuart et le Comte de Bothwell;" the *Vienna Recensionen über Theater und Musik* (No. 30), a continuation of Alfred von Wolzogen's "Geschichte des Englischen Theaters im 17. Jahrhundert;" and the *Literarisches Centralblatt* (No. 32), reviews of Karl Elze's "Sir Walter Scott" (an interesting piece of biography), and of Charles Dickens's Christmas Carol, which Dr. Riechelmann of Leipzig has just edited with notes as a class-book for schools.

THE little republic of Cressonnières, which has so long maintained itself in the valley of Dappes, and which figures in several popular French novels, has vanished from the map of Europe, having become a portion of the French empire. On Sunday last, according to *Galvani*, the gendarmerie of France began to exercise their functions in that small and hitherto independent district.

M. DURUY has worked out a plan for the reorganization of the "Société des Gens de Lettres" on the most liberal basis, by the aid of which the resources of the society would be increased very considerably.

M. ALPH. ESQUIROS gives us the fourth and concluding series of "L'Angleterre et la Vie Anglaise."

"Les Fastes de Sargon, Roi d'Assyrie (721 à 703 avant J. C.), traduits et publiés d'après le Texte Assyrien de la grande Inscription des Salles du Palais de Khorsabad, par MM. J. Oppert et J. Ménéant," which appeared last year in folio, has been re-issued at fifteen francs by M. Franck of Paris. The same publisher has now ready the fourth volume of "Anciens Evêchés de Bretagne: Histoire et Monuments par Geslin de Bourgogne," containing the Diocese of St. Brieg; and announces a second volume of "Bibliotheca Americana: Collection d'Ouvrages inédits ou rares sur l'Amérique," containing "Voyage dans le Nord du Brésil fait durant les années 1613 et 1614 par le Père Yves d'Evreux," printed from the only known copy of the work, which is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris. The first volume of the "Bibliotheca Americana" was a poem by the Capitan Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, one of the conquering army, on the conquest of Chili by the Spaniards in 1546, entitled "Puren Indómito," printed for the first time from the autograph manuscript.

"Ce qu'une Femme doit être: Reflexions sur l'Education par Mme. Ve. Leprince de Beaufort," is the title of a little book, on the eve of publication, by a learned lady, member of several academies and learned societies.

MESSRS. LEVY FRERES have just published "Mémoires Inédits de Dumont de Bostaquet, Gentilhomme Normand, sur les temps qui ont précédé et suivi la Révocation de l'Edit de Nantes, sur le Refuge et les Expéditions de Guillaume III. en Angleterre et en Irlande, publiés par MM. Charles Read et Francis Waddington, et précédés d'une introduction historique;" an octavo volume of 376 pages of text, and 47 pages of introduction.

THE French Government has granted the sum of 200,000 francs towards the execution of a work on Assyrian Antiquities.

THERE is a rich crop of statues growing up everywhere in France. Of Jean Réboul's, in Nîmes, we have spoken in a previous number. The Duc de Chambord was the first who, in grateful recognition of the deceased's constancy and loyalty to the legitimist party, subscribed a very considerable sum. St. Malo is to have a statue of Châteaubriand, who was born there. Madame de Sévigné, as being the first who drew attention to the salubrious waters of Vichy, will likewise be represented in marble, at the Emperor's special command, at that fashionable place. No less is Columbus to be honoured in the same manner, in Paris, by the Empress's wish. The sculptor Vela, who executed the group "Italy and France" presented to the Empress by Italian ladies after the war, has received orders from her for this new statue.

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"L'ENSEIGNEMENT Primaire et Professionnel en Angleterre et en Irlande, par N. Reyntjens," is a curious volume by the ex-Secretary of the "Congrès International des Réformes Douanières de 1856;" and "Les Chasses en France et en Angleterre, Histoires de Sport," by M. P. Caillard, an amusing French view of hunting.

DR. ACHILLE CHEREAU prints an octavo tract of twenty-two pages under the title of "La Bibliothèque d'un Médecin au Commencement du XV^e Siècle," and also "Jean-Michel de Pierre-ville, premier Médecin de Charles VIII., Roi de France," in twenty-four pages. Both have appeared previously in the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*.

THE first volume of a French abridgment of the "Gallia Christians" has appeared in octavo as "La France Pontificale: Histoire Chronologique et Biographique des Archevêques et Evêques de tous les Diocèses de France, depuis l'Etablissement du Christianisme jusqu'à nos jours, divisée en 17 Provinces Ecclésiastiques; par M. H. Fisquet, Métropole de Reims." The work will extend to twenty-five vols.

AN important addition to works on literary history is "Bibliographie Historique de la Compagnie de Jésus, ou Catalogue des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Histoire des Jésuites; depuis leur Origine jusqu'à nos jours: par le P. Auguste Crayon, S.J.," in one large quarto volume.

THE Schleswig-Holstein campaign has opened up a new field of literary enterprise in Germany in the shape of knapsack libraries. At Altona, "Bade's Tornister-Bibliothek," of which three volumes are published, consists entirely of incidents, adventures, anecdotes, and recollections of the allied army in its progress in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Herr Thomas Bade is the Peter Parley of Germany and a popular writer of children's books, one of which, just issued, "Die Felsenhöhle am Delaware," is a Pennsylvanian story of the American War of Independence.

AN interesting essay upon the lost language and literature of Carthage has been published by Professor Ewald under the title of "Abhandlung über die grosse Karthagische und andere neu entdeckte Phönikische Inschriften."

A HANDSOME quarto volume has just made its appearance: "Peregrinationes Medii Aevi quatuor: Burchardus de Monte Sion, Ricoldus de Monte Crucis, Odoricus de Foro Julii, et Wilbrandus de Oldenborg, quorum duos nunc primum edidit, duos ad Fidem librorum MSS. recensuit J. C. M. Laurent."

PIERCE EGAN's works would appear to be popular in Germany. The translation, under the title of "Egan's Sämmtliche Werke übersetzt von J. Morris," has reached its twenty-second number in royal 8vo., at 6d. per number.

THE "Bundes-Versammlung" is now engaged in examining the proceedings of the "Gesellschaft für ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde," the central committee of which consists at this moment of Drs. Pertz, Lappenberg, Stälin, and Euler. Within the last two years the Society has published—(1) the eighteenth volume of the *Scriptores*; (2) the third volume of the "Laws;" (3) "Cafari et Continuorum Annales Jannenses;" (4) Einhardi Vita Caroli Magni, third edition; (5) an analysis of the contents of the volumes of the Monumenta already issued.

"KIRCHLICHE Zustände in Dänemark, Schweden und Norwegen: Mittheilungen aus der Gegenwart," by M. Lütke, has just appeared.

THE second volume of Siegfried Hirsch's "Jahrbücher des Deutschen Reichs unter Heinrich II." is to be published shortly.

DR. GEIGER has written "Das Judenthum und seine Geschichte."

ERNST FRITZE, "Die Herren von Ettershaiden;" MORITZ HORN, "Der Freischulze;" AMELY BÖLTE, "Die Mantelkinder;" LOUISE OTTO, "Neue Bahnen;" AUGUST PETERS, "Der Ring der Kaiserin;" HERMANN SMID, "Bayerische Geschichten aus Dorf und Stadt," and "Friedel und Oswald;" further, "Novellen" by H. Lorm, J. Grosse, and Brachvogel, are some of the more recent German works of fiction.

THE fourth Rhenish Chess-Congress will be held at Düsseldorf on the 28th and 29th of this month. This is the third "Principal Meeting" of the "West German Chess-Union."

THE second part of Gams's "Kirchengeschichte von Spanien" has appeared; also the third and fourth book of Rüstow's "Annalen des Königreichs Italien."

"ERINNERUNGEN an einen Heimgegangenen: Briefe des vor den Düppeler Schanzen gefallenen Major von Jena, während des Schleswig-Holsteinschen Feldzuges, an seine Familie," is a further contribution to the history of the Danish war.

AT Vienna has appeared, as a kind of first-fruits of the Mexican connexion, "Mexico: Historische Skizzen, vom einem K.K. Offizier."

A FIFTH VOLUME of Welcker's "Alte Denkmäler," which originally was not to appear till after the author's death, has nevertheless been published, at the instance of Professor Jahn, who took the preparation for the press off the veteran archaeologist's hands.

THE first portion of an important work on the aquatic botany of Europe has been published by Mr. Ed. Kummer, of Leipzig: "Flora Europæa Algarum Aquæ Dulcis et Submarinæ;" by Dr. L. Rabenhorst. The work, which is extensively illustrated with woodcuts, will be completed before Christmas by the publication of the second portion.

IN Schimmert, near Aix-la-Chapelle, remains of a Roman camp have been discovered. Arms, needles, bones, a beautiful ruby-ring, and various other objects have already been brought to light; and the excavations, which are being carried on vigorously, bid fair to prove more fruitful still.

A CURIOUS festival was celebrated the other day at Winterthur. It was in the year 1263 that the good citizens of that place, seizing the opportunity of the illness of the old Governor of the stronghold Wynturn, Hartmann von Kyburg by name, took the castle and destroyed it. But their brilliant charge cost them dear. His nephew, Rudolf von Hapsburg, hurried to the spot, and forced them into speedy submission, making them pay enormous ransoms. Soon afterwards, however, he gladdened their hearts by giving them a "charter of liberty." They were promised that no one should henceforth be judged except by their courts of public justice, and that the taxes should never exceed the sum of 100 florins. This letter was granted to them on the 22nd of June, 1264; and the good people of Winterthur celebrated their jubilee, or "tusig Rittertag," as they call it, with an immense deal of joy, flowers, shooting, eating, drinking, and dancing. In fact, a similar popular festival, they say, has never been seen in Switzerland before. The whole city, from the largest edifice to the smallest cottage, was literally covered with flowers; and all the female part of the town was busy with garlands and other domestic decorations for a full fortnight before. The number of strangers was very great.

OF new German dramas we mention "Hexen-Hans," by H. Hersch, author of "Anne Liese;" "Lustiges Volk, oder Berlin im Sommer," by Weihrauch; and "Die Männer von Heute," by the pseudonymous Julius Rosen.

"OESTERREICH'S Betheligung am Welthandel" is the title of a memoir just published which sets forth the unfavourable state of Austria with respect to her maritime trade, and is creating a great sensation in high quarters. Immediate steps towards the remedy of some of the worst evils pointed out in the pamphlet are anticipated in Vienna. The proceeds of the sale of the pamphlet will be handed over to the seamen wounded off Heligoland.

THE memory of the daughter of Maria Theresa is still so much cherished by the Bohemians that a bookseller of Prague is issuing in cheap numbers for the colporteur trade "Marie Antoinette: ihr Leben und Wirken, geschildert in ihren eigenen Briefen," the letters being those now in course of publication from the originals by Count Paul Vogt von Hunolstein, who edits the work.

B. AUERBACH'S "Volkskalender für 1865" will make its appearance this month. Its contents will be richer than ever:—two stories by the editor himself, besides contributions by Gerstäcker, Hartmann, Ziegler, B. Sigismund, Prof. Holzendorff, Wackernagel, and other eminent writers.

THE "General Direction of the Royal Museums" in Berlin has acquired a most valuable engraved gem, consisting of a beautifully executed bust of Antoninus Pius—the first "gem-bust" of the royal collections. Last century, it appears, the gem was brought to Prussia by a man who had travelled in the East, and it remained in his family, who were living on an estate near Berlin. In consequence of the death of its late owners it was put up for sale. The bust seems to have been buried for years, as is evidenced by its discoloration. Only the tip of the nose is slightly mutilated.

ANDREAS FAX, the Nestor of Hungarian literature, died on the 26th of July, seventy-eight years old.

A VOLUME of hitherto unpublished letters of Alfieri has appeared at Florence with the title of "Alfieri Lettere Inediti alla Madre, a Mario Bianchi, e a Teresa Mocenni," under the editorship of MM. J. Bernardi and C. Milanesi. Amongst

other recent Italian books we notice Luigi Anelli's "Storia d'Italia dal 1814 al 1863," in 4 vols.; Cesare Cantù's "Storia della Letteratura Latina," a volume of nearly 600 pages; "Storia della Vita e del Pontificato di Pio VII.," in 2 vols. 8vo., by Gaetano Giucci; and a volume of some significance by Luigi Nascimbene, "L'Italia, il suo avvenire e la sua capitale, e soluzione della questione Romana."

THE "Pfahlbauten" are not confined to Switzerland or Bavaria, it seems. At Olmütz, in Austria, some of the very oldest structures of this description have been discovered, and the southern end of Lake Garda, in Peschiera, contains such dwellings, abounding in curious bronzes.

A MONUMENT is to perpetuate the visit of the King of Spain to Napoleon III. At Irun, on the Spanish frontier, a pyramid is to be erected, the inscriptions of which are to allude both to the visit and to the inauguration of the Northern Spanish Railway and the great tunnel of the Pyrenees—which would seem to verify Louis XIV.'s "Il n'y a plus des Pyrénées."

THERE has appeared at Plon's, in Paris, the first volume of the Memoirs of Cardinal Gonsalvi, Secretary of State of Pius VII. This volume contains entries on the conclave held at Venice at the election of Pius VII., memoirs on the concordat drawn up between Napoleon I. and the Roman Chair on the 15th July, 1801, and items on the marriage between the Emperor and Marie Louise of Austria. The introduction to the volume is formed by the Cardinal's testament and many letters addressed to him by men like Hardenberg, Gentz, Metternich, Castlereagh, George IV., Nesselrode, Frederic William III. of Prussia, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Niebuhr, Bunsen, Mdme. Letitia Bonaparte, and other members of the same family.

"WHEN Homer and Virgil are forgotten," said Heyne to a young aspirant to poetical fame, "your poems will be read, Sir Count." A gentleman of Exeter has sent us a pamphlet entitled "Battalia: a new Game of Skill upon Military Principles, designed to supersede Chess." An aspiration so modest makes it certain that, when Chess is forgotten, folks will find delight in Battalia—but probably not till then.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Anonymous Communications cannot be inserted.)

THE VILLAGE OF CHARING.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Northampton, Aug. 9, 1864.

SIR,—Mr. Abel quotes a paragraph respecting the Eleanor Cross at Charing which assumes that the village derived its name from the words *Chère Reine*. But it bore the same appellation at least thirty years before the death of Queen Eleanor. In the narrative of the quarrel between the merchants of London and Northampton, in the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, the following passage occurs:—"Quibus litteris impetratis, ecce! rumores quod predicti prisoneres fuerunt apud Cherringe juxta Westmonasterium, ubi Maior et Ballivi Northampton illos adduxerunt." This was in 1260, and Queen Eleanor died in 1291.—I am, &c., G. J. DE WILDE.

SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR KÖLLIKER ON DARWIN'S THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

[FIRST NOTICE.]

IN the last number of the *Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie* Professor Kölliker has published an address on the Origin of Species delivered by him to the Physico-Medical Society of Würzburg. The object of this essay is stated to be the consideration of the Darwinian hypothesis, and of the objections which have been urged against it; and the author expresses a hope that, although he may be unable to elicit the whole truth from his investigation, it may yet assist in removing some differences of opinion, and lead more or less towards a settlement of the question.

Of the Darwinian theory itself Professor Kölliker gives the following outline:—

Starting from the notions, in the first place, that every organism presents variations arising from either external or internal causes, and, secondly, that every living creature has to struggle for its existence, Darwin enunciates the proposition that, in this struggle for existence, those varieties have the best chance of maintaining their ground which are most useful to the

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organism. This he calls "natural selection." Consequently, as the most beneficial varieties are always maintained, these are also transmitted hereditarily, and cause the production of *stable varieties*. These, however, undergo further variation, and again furnish new stable forms; and thus, in the end, the same process constantly going forward, are produced species, genera, families, &c.—in a word, all animal organisms. Darwin says expressly that we may assume as the starting-point of all animals a few primordial forms, or, perhaps, only a single one, as to the mode of creation of which he says nothing.

As regards his fundamental principles, it is remarked, in the first place, that Darwin is a *Teleologist* in the fullest sense of the word. He says distinctly that every peculiarity in the structure of an animal has been produced for its benefit; and his conception of the entire series of animal forms is solely from this point of view. A second point is that Darwin does not believe in any general laws of nature displaying themselves always in the same manner in perfectly independent creations; and thus he arrives at the conclusion that the unity in the series of forms of all creatures (unity of type), their natural affinities and numerous transitions, can be explained only by his theory of their gradual development from each other—in other words, by their genetic relation. If each species had been created independently, this wonderful harmony would be inconceivable.

After this brief exposition of the most prominent features of Darwin's theory, Professor Kölliker proceeds to the discussion of the chief arguments which have been used in opposition to it. These he takes in the following order:—

1. *No transitions have been observed between the species of the present period; and their known varieties, whether produced spontaneously or by artificial means, never go so far as to justify us in speaking of them as giving origin to new species.*

Undoubtedly there are animals, such as the dog, which vary so greatly that we might be inclined to suppose that they belong to several species and to ascribe to them a common origin in consequence of the numerous transitions existing between them. But, so long as we know so little about the history of this animal, it can be of little value in support of the Darwinian theory; for it is quite conceivable that several species of dogs may have existed originally, and that the numerous forms with which we are familiar have gradually been produced by their intermixture. Nor is it to be forgotten that certain very characteristic breeds of dogs—such as the pug, the bulldog, and the badger dog—evidently present us with *pathological conditions which have become hereditary*.*

This applies also to pigeons, upon which Darwin has laid so much stress; and, with respect to these, it must be remarked that we possess no investigations upon the important question as to what forms of them are of morbid origin. As a pug dog is not a species, but a canine *crétin*, the short-billed pigeons, for instance, may also be pathological productions.

That great variations are not easily produced is proved by the long duration in an unaltered state of many living species—a duration which must not be measured only by the few thousand years of our historical period, but is incalculably longer; as, according to the unanimous statements of geologists, many species not only of the Diluvial epoch, but of still older formations, agree with those still in existence. To invalidate this fact Darwin might certainly argue that the great duration of certain species does not prove that others may not have undergone a change; nevertheless, it is deserving of consideration.

2. *No transitions of one animal form into another occur among the fossil remains of earlier epochs.*

In refutation of this objection Darwin has justly remarked (1) that the remains which have hitherto been exhumed certainly constitute only a very small portion of those present; and (2) that the remains preserved in the earth's crust only represent the smallest portion of the organisms which lived upon the earth. Thus only those animals have been preserved which were quickly destroyed by sudden catastrophes and protected from disintegration; everything that existed during the long periods of quiet life upon the undisturbed surface of the earth was entirely destroyed.

Moreover, although we cannot find perfect series of transitions, we may certainly meet with remarkable intermediate forms amongst fossil

remains—such are the Zeuglodon, the numerous fossil ungulate Mammalia, the Labyrinthodon, the Pterodactyles, and *Griphosaurus*. On the whole, it appears that, although the want of connected transitional forms between fossil species and genera does not necessarily furnish an argument against Darwin's view, his hypothesis certainly finds no support from palæontological facts.

3. *The struggle for existence assumed by Darwin does not occur in nature as described by him* (Pelzeln, *Bemerkungen gegen Darwin's Theorie vom Ursprunge der Species*, 1861).

It can, however, hardly be denied that every creature is exposed to multifarious unfavourable influences, and that in consequence of this many individuals are destroyed—some as ova and germs, others at a later period. Could all creatures be developed without hindrance, the earth would soon be over-peopled.

4. *No tendency of the organisms to form useful variations, or natural selection, exists.*

Varieties are produced in consequence of multifarious external influences; and it is not easy to see why all or some of these should be particularly beneficial. But, even if a variety should be advantageous and really maintain itself, we can discover no reason why it should proceed to undergo still further alteration. The whole notion of the imperfection of organisms, and of the necessity of their improvement, is evidently the weakest side of the Darwinian theory: it is a makeshift—Darwin being unable to imagine any other principle to explain metamorphoses which, as I also believe, really took place.

5. Pelzeln has likewise urged that, *if the later organisms have originated from pre-existing ones, the whole developmental series, from the simplest to the highest organisms, could not still exist, but in this case the simpler forms must have disappeared.*

This objection may be partially admitted; for Darwin evidently assumes an enormous extinction of earlier forms; but, according to his theory, such forms may also maintain themselves. And what is there to prove that vast numbers of early forms have not really become extinct—such as the Ammonites, many Brachiopods (*Spiriferidae* and *Productida*), the Trilobites, the Echinoderms, especially the Crinoids, the Nummulites, the old fishes with an imperfect vertebral column, the gigantic Saurians, the numerous Marsupials, Pachyderms, and Edentata, the Ganoid Fishes, many sponges, corals, &c.? And what do we know of the earlier molluscs which have left no remains? And we must remember that the higher organisms—such as Insects, bony Fishes (Teleostia), Chelonian Reptiles, Serpents, Birds, and Mammalia—are evidently of recent origin.

It may consequently be regarded as proved that, at early periods, simpler organisms were in existence; and from this side Darwin's theory certainly rather receives support than the reverse.

6. Huxley, otherwise a warm partisan of the Darwinian hypothesis, raises a strong objection against it—namely, *that we are acquainted with no varieties which copulate unfruitfully, as is the rule among sharply-separated animal forms.*

If Darwin is right, it must be demonstrable that, by careful breeding, forms may be produced which, like the existing sharply-defined animal forms, are not fertile *inter se*; but this is not the case.

7. *Darwin's general teleological conception is erroneous.*

Varieties are produced without reference to notions of design or to any utilitarian principle, in accordance with natural laws; and they may be advantageous, injurious, or indifferent. The assumption that an organism exists *only* for a particular purpose, and does not merely represent the embodiment of a general law, presupposes a one-sided conception of the whole of existing nature. It is true that every organ and every organism has and fulfils its purpose; but this does not constitute the reason of its existence. Moreover, every organism is sufficiently perfect for the purpose it has to serve; and this cannot furnish a cause for its advance towards perfection.

8. *The Darwinian theory of evolution is not necessary for the comprehension of the normal series of organisms advancing harmoniously from the more simple to the more perfect forms.*

This harmony may be explained by the existence of general laws of nature, even if we adopt the notion that all creatures have been produced independently of each other. Darwin forgets that inorganic nature, in which no connexion of the forms by reproduction is imaginable, nevertheless exhibits the same regular plan, the same harmony that is displayed by organized structures, and that there is a natural system of minerals as well as of plants and animals.

We have hitherto spoken only of the deficiencies of Darwin's theory. It must, however, be admitted that he has been the first to venture on approaching the important question of the creation of organisms on the footing of *observation*, and that, by giving prominence to the genetic element, and by his attempt to represent the first production of organic beings as the result of a series of developmental acts, he has certainly struck into the only path by which this problem is to be solved. Philosophy and Natural History alike reject the notion of a production of organisms as directly perfect creatures—of an immediate action of the Deity at the first formation of each individual being; but this may be done, as Darwin has shown, without in any way impeaching the belief in the power and greatness of God; for, says Darwin, citing the opinion of a theological friend, our conception of the greatness of God will be just as noble and elevated if we think that He created a few forms, or even a single one, possessing the capability of producing the others by development, as if we were to believe that a direct action of the Deity has been necessary at the creation of every creature. Indeed, this conception may be justly placed upon a still wider basis; and, even by the assumption that the creative activity of the Deity simply called into existence a world capable of development, the idea of His greatness will not be essentially altered.

Darwin's work, compared with which all the older attempts at explaining the creation of animals on the ground of developmental history appear poor and weak, is, consequently, deserving of consideration even for its fundamental ideas; but it certainly merits the highest praise on account of the careful investigations upon which it is founded, the earnestness with which it is penetrated throughout, and the many new points of view which it opens up in so important an inquiry; for all these reasons it will always mark an epoch in science.

(To be continued.)

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT WARWICK.

PROFESSOR WILLIS'S DISCOURSE ON LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

This year especially was Professor Willis's lecture, as Mr. Beresford Hope well described it, the venison course in the archæological feast; for, putting aside the interest and clearness of the Professor's remarks, never, perhaps, before has any structure lent itself so well to one who delights to discourse on the gradual growth of architecture. The whole structure may be likened to a quarry on which the life-growths of successive formations may be examined *in situ*, the development of *idea* in the one case running parallel with the development of new life-forms in the other. Although much of the present discourse has already been committed to print in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xviii., a brief account of what was said at Lichfield will, doubtless, be of interest to many of our readers. The edifice itself, which, though small, has always been considered as one of the finest examples of mediæval architecture in the country, stands on the spot where a number of Christian martyrs suffered death under Diocletian, and the fabric was begun by Bishop Clinton, who presided over this church from the year 1128 to 1153. In a region devastated by the Civil Wars it suffered much, and, although surrounded by a wall and foss by Bishop Langton, was, in March 1643, compelled to surrender to the Puritans, who stripped it entirely of its external covering, and of every thing they could convert into money, mutilating the images and carved ornaments, and destroying the monuments, as they did in so many other places which came into their hands. During a protracted siege which it sustained, Lord Brooke, Earl of Warwick, the leader of the Parliamentary forces, was shot in the eye by "dumb Dyott," whose fatal fowling-piece was exhibited by Archdeacon Moore.

It was during an examination of some old foundations laid bare in 1861 that Professor Willis discovered most of the traces of the successive buildings erected on this spot; for the documentary evidence, so valuable generally, is, in the case of Lichfield, remarkably scant and unsatisfactory. These foundations revealed exactly what might have been expected—a gradual increase of the fabric rendered necessary by the renown of its patron saint St. Chad, who was bishop here in 662, and the number of worshippers, and rendered possible by the gifts of the devotees. This is

* See H. Müller, *Ueber Fatale Richtigkeit*; *Wüzb. Med. Zeit.-schrift*, i., p. 221.

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the case with most of our existing cathedrals which are built upon the sites of Saxon structures; but, in the one at Lichfield, specimens of all the various styles of architecture are still visible; for the successive architects, in some instances, have actually cared only to alter one face of a column, which now may be called Early English or Decorated, depending entirely upon the point of view chosen. And here we may be understood to refer only to the actual fabric, and not to the anomalous combination of different styles in Roman cement, for which, as for many other architecturally dreadful things, we have to thank Wyatt, that *bête noir* of our cathedrals. All these, of course, have been removed in the unequalled restoration the structure has recently undergone under the care of Mr. Gilbert Scott, who deserves all our thanks for his labour of love. As the cathedral now stands, it presents a Decorated presbytery and choir; and the whole of the eastern arm of the cross appears to belong to the same style, but with Perpendicular windows. The building is terminated on the east with a polygonal apse, forming the Lady Chapel. In the western portions of the side aisles of the eastern arm of the cross, however, there are distinct traces of an Early English style of architecture. As pointed out by coloured diagrams, there was evidently a gradual progression in style from the south aisles of the choir to the south and north aisles of the transept. The chapter-house also exhibits a remarkable change from the Early English to the Decorated, indicating that it had been erected after the north transept, and prior to the nave. The earliest of the foundations we have before alluded to belonged to an apsidal building, the west end of which coincides with the eastern extremity of the tower piers, with a slight difference of orientation. This building extended eastward to the fifth pillar of the present choir, and the outer boundary of its lateral walls seemed to lie in contact with the line of the present bench table of the side aisles, and terminated at the east in a large apse. A square-ended late Norman chapel projected eastward from the centre of this apse, but with a slightly different orientation; and this was one stage of the building's growth. The next was also rendered evident by the excavations; for portions of a different structure were laid open sufficiently to give an idea of its dimensions and orientation. The foundation walls of the first chapel were indicative of Norman origin, and the footstalls of the side of the pillars were decidedly Early English. In all probability the original building was cruciform, the transepts occupying the foundation of the present transepts. The cruciform plan of the present cathedral is exceedingly simple. The nave and choir have each eight pier arches, and the east wall of the transept has also eight arch spaces. Thus the transverse arm of the cross is of the same length as the eastern and western arms respectively. When the earlier parts of the edifice were built, however, this was not the case, the eastern limb of the cross consisting of five pier arches only. The three western severies of the choir are Early English; and the sacristy on the south is of the same period. The south transept is a later specimen of Early English. The north transept is still later Early English, approaching the Decorated. The vestibule of the chapter-house and the chapter-house itself all belong to the same period as the north transept. The vestibule was not contemplated when the choir was built, and it is also plain that when the choir was built, eastern side aisles to the transepts were not intended to be erected, because the side walls of the choir were continued to the transepts and had windows which now look into the present transept aisles. The different buildings already enumerated, although bearing unmistakable evidence of being erected at considerable intervals, follow the same general design; but the nave, the next in the order of time, is completely Decorated in style, with geometrical tracery. It has a triforium of open tracery like that of Westminster Abbey. The choir and transepts have no triforium. The clerestory of the nave has triangular windows with curved sides like those which light the outer walls of the triforium of Westminster. The west front and towers were erected subsequently to the body of the building. The façade of the former is divided into a series of trefoiled and canopied arcades, which once contained statues; but the range over the great door alone remains, representing the kings of England from Penda to Richard II. The recorded making of the shrine of St. Chad by the builder of the Lady Chapel at the beginning of the fourteenth century seems to supply the motive for the new building, for this shrine is known to have stood in the Lady Choir behind

the high altar. The Lady Chapel was built, and the shrine provided, that St. Chad might be elevated in the manner of St. Edward the Confessor, St. Thomas à Becket, St. Cuthbert, St. Alban, St. Etheldreda, and other great saints. St. Chad and the Virgin, the joint patrons of the cathedral, were thus associated under the same roof; and, in accordance with the usual practice, St. Chad's shrine must have been placed beyond the high altar on a lofty pedestal, with a small altar dedicated to him fixed against the west end of it. The Lady Chapel is without aisles, and terminates in a polygonal apse—an arrangement not found elsewhere in England. The style in advance of the nave is Decorated. Although the three western severies of the choir, with their side aisles, are Early English, the clerestory above is Decorated like the new presbytery, and the fronts of the Early English arches have been altered into the same style. It is clear, therefore, that the original termination of the choir had been pulled down, and that its clerestory had been at the same time rebuilt in the style of the new one. *But the three original pier arches on each side, with their side aisles and vaults, were retained; and the front half of these pier arches was removed, and mouldings substituted similar to those of the presbytery.* The first two western piers are still Early English. The third piers stand on the line of demarcation between the part retained and the part rebuilt, and consequently carry an Early English arch to the west and a Decorated arch to the east. In the side aisles the transverse rib of the last Early English vault still rests upon its Early English pier and respond. Proceeding eastward, the fourth and following piers on both sides are Decorated; but the fourth south pier still retains beneath its plinth a portion of the plinth of an Early English pier *in situ*. This shows that the Early English work extended thus far. The choir was so early in its details that it had probably been commenced near the beginning of the thirteenth century; the presbytery was completed in the time of Roger des Norburgh, the successor of Bishop Langton.

Arrived at the cathedral itself, Professor Willis gave abundant proofs of his assertions. He pointed out that the Perpendicular tracery was affixed to the stonework of the triforium, and not worked out of it. The fact of Perpendicular tracery being glued on in this way is not uncommon: it is especially noticeable at Winchester, where Wykham pared the massive Norman shafts into the more graceful Perpendicular, and then glued the tracery of the same style upon other portions. At Gloucester the presbytery has been thus transformed into a magnificent Perpendicular building; and the comparative ease with which a Norman building could thus be transformed into a Perpendicular one doubtless greatly conduced to its transformation and decline. Unfortunately the remains of string moulding, and one or two corbels of the Early English period, till lately observable on a Perpendicular window, have been effaced by a careless workman during the restorations. It is especially remarkable in this cathedral that, in the piers of all the styles, the portions facing the four cardinal points carry a triple group of shafts. In the choir, however, these shafts terminate in a corbel some distance from the floor, the shafts on the face of the pillars having been removed to make more room in the choir; and beneath the floor, now that the stalls have been removed, the Early English base, with mouldings complete, was pointed out. The mouldings of the choir arches have also been altered to the Decorated, the arches themselves, more pointed, as was the case in the Early English style, still remaining. Capitals of Early English columns are also visible in the side aisles, with the Decorated columns worked on in front, but not concealing them. In the beautiful chapter-house, supported by a single central pillar, with intricate groins diverging in all directions, was introduced the tracery principle, just coming into use when it was built.

After Professor Willis's discourse Mr. Gilbert Scott described the manner in which he had worked out the details of such portions of the old structure as had either been wantonly destroyed or become decayed, and gave the authorities for many of his restorations, and Mr. Winston made some remarks respecting the stained glass in the Lady Chapel, still unfinished, which, with its richly-stained glass windows, exquisitely-carved niches, canopies, and brackets, with every characteristic of richness and delicacy of taste and finish, is the gem of the cathedral. Its beauty, however, was doubtless marred by the evil genius of English

cathedrals—"James Wyatt, the destructive," who incited the monstrous removal of the beautiful screen of Bishop Langton, which divided this chapel from the choir, to make a reredos and organ screen. The vistas of pillars and the dim religious light have now given place to an unbroken view from end to end of the cathedral. The stained glass, pronounced by Mr. Winston—no mean authority—to be some of the finest in England, was purchased at Liège, having once formed part of the treasures of a Cistercian abbey there. It is similar to that in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

SECTIONAL PAPERS (Concluded).

"On Kenilworth Castle." By the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne.—Mr. Hartshorne's discourse, briefly alluded to last week, dealt at great length both with the architectural features and history of the castle. As both of these are doubtless somewhat familiar to our readers, we confine ourselves here to that part of his remarks which gives a date to its foundation much later than that generally assigned. It has been generally asserted that this castle was built by Geoffrey de Clinton, treasurer and chamberlain to King Henry I.; and it may be assumed that he erected at this place, if not the present, certainly some other fortress. Whether any of his building now remains may admit of some degree of doubt, because the keep, which is evidently the most ancient portion, has some features—more particularly in the fineness of its masonry, the thinness of its joints, and the careful workings of the ashlar—that would justify, if not advise, us to place its construction under a later reign. It has been already assumed that Geoffrey de Clinton had something to do with the erection of a fortress at this place; and the fact is placed beyond doubt by the language he uses in his charter to the monks of the priory of St. Mary's; for, in making a grant to them of certain lands at Kenilworth, he makes a reservation of a portion retained for his castle and for making a park,—"Excepta particulâ quæ ego retinui ad castellum et ad parcum meum faciendum." This charter, like others of the period, is without a date; but we are able to assign one to it with sufficient nicety by looking at the names of some of its witnesses. Amongst them occur the following:—Roger, Bishop of Sarum, Robert, Bishop of Chester, Roger de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick; and, in a subsequent one in which he grants the same monks tithes of everything that shall come to his castle, one of the witnesses is Simon, Bishop of Worcester. We can, therefore, affirm that Geoffrey de Clinton erected a castle between 1123 and 1125. Now, in stating that this particular building was the work of Geoffrey de Clinton, we attribute an age to it anterior to any other secular or military building in England with the exception of the White Tower. The state of preservation scarcely bears out this degree of antiquity—at all events it is a singular example of a building subjected to all the ravages of time for nearly seven centuries and a half thus to have triumphed over the usual amount of dilapidation and decay. And it is this remarkable degree of preservation exhibited on the south side—shown in its general freshness, in the absence of disintegration, and the closeness of all its joints—that causes a suspicion to arise opposed to the historical facts just laid down. Nor are the points already mentioned, as proving some discordance with what is usually observable in structures of this high antiquity, the only ones in conflict with this supposed origin. For it appears from the Great Roll of the Pipe that, from the 8th to the 17th year of King John, as much as £954 was expended in erections and repairs; and it is difficult to conceive how so large an outlay could have been made upon Kenilworth Castle, little or nothing now remaining of the period, unless the keep itself took up a considerable portion of the money. This will be better understood when it is known that the expense of building Dover Castle in the reign of Henry II. did not exceed £800. Therefore it is just possible that the works erected by Geoffrey de Clinton in 1124 may have fallen into decay in the lapse of a century, and rebuilt out of the old materials between the years 1207 and 1216. On the death of Geoffrey de Clinton his son Geoffrey succeeded to the family possessions, though not to the honours held by his father. The great outlay, however, was made, as has been already stated, in the reign of King John, when as much as £937 was expended from 1212 to 1215. Now, upon looking at the buildings still in existence, it is certainly remarkable that so very little should remain belonging to this particular period. The civil war which raged for so many years during the

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next monarch's succession, and more particularly the lengthened siege Kenilworth sustained in the year 1266, when Simon de Montfort held it against Henry III., will partially explain why there should be such an absence of architectural works belonging to this reign and that of King John.

"On the Life and Times of John de Stratford." By the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester.—Stratford-on-Avon, towards the close of the thirteenth century, was the birthplace of two brothers, both of whom were bishops, one of whom was Archbishop of Canterbury, and both of them High Chancellors of England. The parents of the Archbishop, John de Stratford, were Robert and Isabel, who were nearly related to another Stratford celebrity—Ralph Halton de Stratford, Bishop of London. When he was ordained, where, or by whom, the author had been unable to discover; but in 1319 he was Archdeacon of Lincoln, and shortly afterwards was elected a canon at York. Previous to this he had taken the degree of Doctor of Laws, as, during 1317 and 1318, he practised with distinction in the King's Court, and about the same time was summoned before the Council to give his advice and opinion on various important subjects; and, as a diplomatist, he crossed the Channel no less than thirty-two times on affairs of State. In 1323 the Bishop of Winchester died suddenly at Avignon, and the death of a prelate *in curia*, whilst in attendance at the Papal Court, gave to the Pope the right of nominating his successor. Had the English government been strong, the Pope would probably have consulted the king before exercising a right which, though not disputed, was still regarded as a usurpation. The Archbishop of Canterbury solicited the appointment of John de Stratford; the king, Edward II., was as urgent for the appointment of Robert de Baldock, a creature of the Spencers. The Pope did not hesitate between the nominee of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the representative of the favourite of a weak sovereign; and, on the 26th June, 1323, John de Stratford was consecrated Bishop of Winchester and Avignon by Vitalis, Cardinal of Albans. The indignation of the king at the refusal of his request was inflamed by the Spencers, who regarded the rejection of Baldock as an insult offered to their party. John de Stratford was accordingly subjected to bitter persecution, and he was deprived of all the temporalities of the see. The temporalities of the see were, however, restored to him; but subsequently he was sentenced to pay a fine of £10,000 to the king, which, however, was not enforced. Parliament assembled in January 1327 to decide whether Edward the father or Edward the son should reign over England, when it was decided that the king should cease to reign. To John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, was assigned the delicate and difficult task of drawing up the reasons to be constitutionally assigned for a measure so extreme. The task was completed by the bishop and his secretary; and the next thing was to make the decision known to the king, then a prisoner at Kenilworth. A deputation was appointed, and John de Stratford and the Earl of Lancaster were selected to acquaint the king with the decision of the country. After a touching sketch of the manner in which the king received the announcement, and a graphic account of the formalities observed when the official decision was made known by the commission—when Edward, after swooning away, with tears coursing down his cheeks, acknowledged that he had governed badly, agreed to abdicate, thanked the country for selecting his son as his successor—the Rev. Dean proceeded to say that John de Stratford was appointed one of the twelve regents of the young king, the Earl of Lancaster being the acknowledged head. This arrangement was unsatisfactory to Queen Isabella and Mortimer, and therefore the destruction of John de Stratford was determined upon. The payment of the £10,000 which he had bound himself to pay for the king's recognition of his appointment to the bishopric of Winchester was insisted on. He fled from his enemies; and, on the 28th of November, 1330, he was restored to power, and received the Great Seal of the kingdom. He retained the office of Chancellor four years, and, as Edward described it in the *Libellas famosas*, he was to the king as a father, and was, next to him, the admired of all men. He was, therefore, justly entitled to be ranked with the greatest statesmen this country has produced. Although not to be compared with Bishop Burnet, he was a true patriot, and maintained the principles of Magna Charta. On the death of Archbishop Leatham he was translated to the see of Canterbury.

The Dean of Chichester gave a long and very detailed account of the political career of the Archbishop and Chancellor. On the war with France breaking out he was appointed Regent; but the result of the war was of a disastrous character to him. His enemies charged him with counselling the king to enter upon the war, and, after pledging his credit for the money borrowed of the merchants of Flanders, neglecting and refusing to fulfil his bond, and that, in consequence of his neglect in supplying the king with money, the war had been protracted, and, in fact, that all the disastrous results both at home and abroad were attributable to his misconduct. To these John de Stratford published in all the churches of his diocese, together with the articles of his impeachment, a complete and convincing answer; and, on the 3rd of May, 1341, the king declared in full Parliament that he held John de Stratford free from all the charges brought against him. In 1343 he visited Stratford-on-Avon again, and met his brother and other relatives there. It was pleasant, remarked the Dean, to think of the three old men returning to their native town and devising means for the pious remembrance of their parents. There they met—John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury; Robert de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester; and their uncle or cousin Ralph, Bishop of London. John de Stratford breathed his last on the 23rd of August, 1348, and was buried at Canterbury, where his recumbent statue on a tomb of alabaster is still to be seen, with his cross, his mitre, and other habiliments carved in marble, under a Gothic canopy.

Stratford was not unmindful of the reproaches of his conscience during his trials, and at different times endeavoured to fulfil his vows to attend to his duties as a prelate. He held councils in London in 1342 and 1343, and some matters were discussed of great interest to the archaeological student. For example, the Archbishop found that, to the detriment of the parish priest, certain of the clergy accepted a remuneration for performing the sacred offices of the Church in unconsecrated places. Clerks of archdeacons and their officials were found to charge exorbitantly and *ad libitum* for the transcription of official documents. They were limited to a charge of 12d. The marshals of the bishop's palaces and the episcopal barbers were prohibited from taking fees. The latter, indeed, might have expected some remuneration, for they were at times exposed to much trouble, it being their business to ascertain before a clergyman waited upon his bishop that the cut of his hair was precisely canonical. In the second constitution of the second council held by the Archbishop we have the description of a clerical fop of the fourteenth century. It is stated that the prevailing excesses of the clergy as to tonsure, garments, and trappings gave abominable scandal to the people. Those, it was said, holding dignities, parsonages, prebends, benefices, with cure of souls, thought scorn of the tonsure, which is described as a mark of perfection and of the kingdom of heaven, and that they distinguished themselves with hair hanging down their shoulders in an effeminate manner. It is affirmed that they loved to apparel themselves like soldiers rather than clerics, with an upper jump remarkably short and wide; that they affected long hanging sleeves not covering the elbows; that they had their hair curled and powdered; that they wore caps with lappets of a wonderful length; that they had rings on their fingers other than those of office; that they had long beards; that they were girt with costly girdles, to which were attached purses enamelled with figures and sculptured; that they had knives hanging at their sides to look like swords; that their shoes were chequered with red and green, exceedingly long, and curiously pinked; moreover, that they had cruppers to their saddles, and baubles like horns hanging down from the necks of their horses; and, finally, that their cloaks were furred on the edge, contrary to the canonical sanctions. These things vexed the righteous soul of Archbishop John, and it was enacted that everyone who offended in this way should be, at the end of six months from the time of admonition, suspended, unless he repented in the interim. Regulations were also made with reference to clandestine marriages and wakes at funerals.

"On the Parliament or the Dictum of Kenilworth." By the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.—Of this elaborate examination into the, strictly speaking, constitutional bearing of public events during a year when England was in a state of much confusion, we regret we are only able to furnish an abstract. We have therefore omitted all general details, as well as the itinerary showing where

Henry III. was every day during nearly the whole of the two years of his reign. The battle of Evesham, on August the 4th, 1265, transferred the power of England once more into the hands of Henry III., its legitimate ruler. Amongst the first measures he adopted was the summoning of a parliament on the 8th of September following, at Winchester, to deliberate upon what should be done with the estates of those barons who had been in rebellion to the crown. At this time the legislature partook more of the nature of a privy council than a parliament. The nobility and the bishops alone were called to the royal council, and only such of them on this occasion as were agreeable to the monarch. Thus, in this first parliament convened after the battle of Evesham, the bishops of London, Worcester, Chester, and Lincoln were omitted, because they were all favourable to the cause of Simon de Montfort. It was, indeed, scarcely to be expected that, whilst the events of the preceding years were still fresh, the tribunal would be impartially constituted. Nor would the feelings of the king, after his fourteen months' captivity, permit him to view the proceedings with moderation and justice. The Parliament of Winchester, thus constituted, would therefore have little scruple in carrying out the entire wishes of the king. It cannot, then, be a matter of surprise to find that, whilst he exhibited a willingness to extend mercy towards the offenders, by humanely sparing their lives, he should have forfeited all their estates. After the Parliament of Winchester had broken up, the king, who had been here from the 12th to the 22nd of September, went with a large force to Windsor. His first intention was severely to punish the citizens of London for the part they had taken in assisting Simon de Montfort. But, after receiving their submission, and treating them in a manner quite contrary to the promises of safe conduct he had granted them for the interview, after violating the reception he had guaranteed, he imprisoned the greater number and seized the liberties of the city. The parliament having already granted him the full possession of the lands of the insurgent barons, he began to use the acquisitions by bestowing them upon such persons as had served him with fidelity during the late war. This, as will presently appear, became the fertile cause of fresh complications and difficulties, and ultimately led to another appeal to arms. It is true that some of those implicated—Ferrers, Earl of Derby, for instance—were permitted to redeem their estates by the payment of money. The citizens of London had, however, sinned beyond the limits of pardon. He therefore distributed the property of sixty of the most wealthy of them amongst his favourites, and committed four of the most leading people to prison (Jan. 10). On the 14th of December Henry III. left Windsor, resting at Dunstable and Hanslope, for the town of Northampton, where he arrived on the 20th. One of the first acts of the king on his arrival at this place was to send precepts, dated that day, to all the sheriffs throughout England to make proclamation in their respective counties that all who held up him *in capite* and owed him service should be at Northampton on the 27th of January, to join the array against his enemies, who then held Kenilworth against him. The king and queen passed their Christmas here, and were attended by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, recently elected King of Almain, or, as he is sometimes entitled, King of the Romans. He was brother-in-law of Henry III., and by this connexion became uncle to Simon de Montfort. Cardinal Ottoboni, the papal legate, was also amongst the royal guests. The presence of the legate in England during the disorder that prevailed was certainly beneficial to the peace of the country. There can be no doubt that he acted the part of a mediator. The ultimate subsidence of the angry passions that had been aroused in the hearts of both the contending parties is mainly attributable to his sage and considerate advice. It was owing both to this, but more particularly to the friendly intervention of the King of the Romans, that Simon de Montfort the younger was induced to submit his cause to their arbitration. After receiving hostages, Simon de Montfort was prevailed upon to appear before the king at Northampton. On his arrival he was introduced into the royal presence by his uncle. The King of Almain opened the business of the visit by thanking his nephew for having saved his life at Kenilworth, when Simon's father was killed in the fight of Evesham; for the garrison of the castle, holding it on behalf of the insurgents, were so exasperated at the death of the Earl of Leicester that it was with the utmost difficulty they were restrained from putting the King of Almain, then their prisoner, to death. He was not unmindful of the protection the younger Simon rendered in

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this peril, and, in consequence of these services, Henry admitted him to the kiss of peace. Indeed, he would have fully obtained the royal favour, had not the Earl of Gloucester interposed and prevented this act of grace. Finally, it was arranged that he should give up the castle of Kenilworth, that he should leave the kingdom, and receive annually 500 marks from the king's exchequer. Upon these terms being made known to those who held the castle of Kenilworth, they declared they would neither yield it to the king nor yet to Simon de Montfort. For they urged that he was still held in restraint, and that they had not received the castle from him, but from the countess his mother, who had lately been expelled the kingdom. Therefore they would only consent to make the surrender to her, and that in her own presence. During this time, whilst Simon de Montfort was kept in the power of the king, Kenilworth was held by the supporters of the countess. On the 11th of February the important question of the disinherited barons engaged the attention of the king. As a preliminary, they had safe conduct given them to come to the sovereign until Easter, in order effectually to treat with him and make their peace. It had not, however, transpired as to how many availed themselves of the overture and accepted the terms of composition. All that can be learned is that the citizens of London had gladly availed themselves of the offer, though they were heavily fined for their opposition. The kingdom at this moment was in a most unsettled state, and consequently many important transactions during the whole period after the battle of Evesham (August 4, 1265) to the fall of Kenilworth (December 13, 1266) are involved in much obscurity. Many of the barons escaped after the battle of Evesham, and during the whole of this interval continued in opposition to the king. On the 28th of April Henry III. passed through Brackley to Northampton again, where he arrived the same day, and continued here till the 15th of June. He spent from the 16th till the 24th of the same month at Warwick. On the 25th he appeared before Kenilworth Castle, where he daily remained with his army till the 16th of December, and on this last day he left it, returning again through Warwick, Banbury, Oxford, and Windsor to Westminster. The king collected all his forces together to make an assault upon Kenilworth. During the prolonged siege of the castle of Kenilworth, which, for the endurance and valiant defence of the garrison, is one of the most remarkable events of the thirteenth century, the king found it expedient to devise some measures for conciliating the disaffected persons, as well as to provide for the general peace of the realm. In order to accomplish an object so desirable, a meeting was held on the 24th of August in the royal camp before the castle, when certain provisions were established which are popularly known under the English title of the AWARD OF KENILWORTH. They are, however, printed in the Statute-book, and mentioned by the chroniclers of the period as the DICTUM OF KENILWORTH.

Before entering upon an examination, necessarily brief, of this celebrated Adjudication, Enactment, Edict, Ordinance, or Decree, as it may variously be called, it will be desirable to settle three facts:—1. The nature of the assembly that drew up its clauses; 2. The persons authorised to put them in execution; 3. The aims or proposals of the Council.

The meeting at Kenilworth, whose decision made the dictum the law of the land, strictly speaking, can in no sense, as has been customary, be called a parliament. The pressure of circumstances under which it met rendered it essential for the king's interest that it should be entirely wanting in everything that could make it a popular assembly. The people, or at least a vast proportion of the kingdom, were hostile to the wretched policy that directed the royal councils. They had seen his promises violated in the safe conduct he had guaranteed to the citizens who trusted their persons to him when they accepted his invitation for a conference at Windsor, in the month of September in the previous year. The barons had found that all the constitutional progress they had made under the Provisions of Oxford was entirely destroyed. Neither class could have any faith in Henry's engagements. This will show that what has almost universally been called the Parliament of Kenilworth was in reality a meeting of a totally different kind, even as the word signified in those days of monarchical misrule and feudal oppression. 2. The nature of this assembly, then, in no manner partaking that of a parliament, what was its actual constitution? This is gathered from the terms of the record itself entered on the Patent Roll that

describes it. It is in French, and its purport decidedly shows it. 3. Without examining each of the forty-one clauses of the Award, it will answer the present object by stating that, amongst other matters, the first six declare the full authority and exercise of the royal power, the liberties of the Church, the remission of pardon, and the rights and possessions of the crown. The twelfth clause fixes the terms of ransom for those who commenced the war, or who were in arms against the king at Northampton, Lewes, Kenilworth, Evesham, and Chesterfield. All of these were to pay the value of their land for five years. The conditions offered to the Earl of Derby and Henry de Hastings were more severe, the redemption of their lands being set at seven years' return. With the exception of the seventh clause, it will be needless to inquire into any others, the same application of the principle of ransom being laid down throughout. These terms of composition are, in fact, the main object of the Dictum of Kenilworth. Considering the particular circumstances under which the authors of the Award drew up its provisions, there is even now, when it can be dispassionately reviewed, very little deserving the reprehension of a more civilized age. The seventh clause is, however, an evil exception. But for the insertion of this, the dictum might have challenged comparison with many later profers of mercy shown to political offenders. Its general tone was one of moderation and equity. Its general scope was wide. This clause, however, was for a time fatal to the progress of constitutional liberty, since it utterly annulled and quashed the provisions of Oxford; to use the word of the Award, when speaking of them, "penitus adnichilantur et cassentur, et pro cassis, et pro nullis penitus habeantur." The repeal of these provisions at once threw back again all power from the twenty-four into the mere will of the monarchy. Yet how much blood had been shed to gain this very small advance in the path of practical freedom! In vain have the barons led on their victorious ranks at Lewes! The repeal of the Oxford Provisions destroyed all the political advantages their contest had gained and invested Henry III. once more with uncontrolled and irresponsible power.

In the discussion which followed, the Rev. J. R. Green controverted the view taken by Mr. Hartshorne respecting the nature of the assembly at Kenilworth, who drew up the Award. He thought that it had a full right to be looked upon as a parliament, and was in itself a lively representation of popular interests. In support of this opinion several plausible reasons were urged, particular stress being laid upon the moderation of the punishment visited upon the vanquished noblemen who had taken part in the rebellion. Their estates were only confiscated for five years, and at the expiration of that time, by the terms of the Award, the very men who had been fighting against their king were to receive back their several properties. There were only two exceptions to the rule. Two of the principal ring-leaders had their estates confiscated for seven years. Although he did not put forward himself as an advocate for the Church of Rome, he could but regard the policy of the Pope towards England at that time as highly favourable to the cause of liberty.

Mr. Hartshorne, in reply to a question put by Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, said that the value of money in the time of Henry III. was about fifteen times greater than in the present day. Half-a-crown then would be worth as much as £1. 17s. 6d. of our money.

"On the Dictum of Kenilworth." By the Rev. J. R. Green.—The dictum, the award, or, as it has been called, the ban of Kenilworth, is not a mere document, and is utterly unintelligible save as viewed in connexion with the history of the year after Evesham—the most memorable and important year in our history, the year least noted perhaps of all by our historians. Fresh from the butchery of the fugitives in the corn-fields and gardens of Evesham, the royalists flung themselves on their foes in the wild license of victory. The towns had supported Simon de Montfort and their charters were annulled; the same cry of rapine and oppression rose from Ramsey, and Evesham, and St. Albans. Henry entered his capital in triumph as into an enemy's city; and the Parliament of Westminster, on the 13th October, in spite of the protest of Richard, the Earl Marshal, and Philip Basset, completed the disinherison of De Montfort and his followers. The surrender of Dover came to fill the cup of triumph. Kenilworth Castle was the one great obstacle that remained to a general peace; and, as early as August 1265, Edward had enclosed

in a letter to Roger Leyburn, a list of the chiefs of its garrison and a summons to surrender. (Roy. Lett., Hen. III., 406.) But they did not attract special attention till Simon de Montfort quitted the castle for Axholme at the close of November. It seems to have been part of the plan of the campaign on which he entered that the garrison should, by increased activity, draw down on them the attention of the royalists, and give time to their friends in the north to take the field. Immediately on his departure they scoured the country, and swept such a store of provisions into the castle as would suffice, they boasted, for seven years' consumption. But every day brought in crowds of the disinherited to add to their numbers. The king despatched from Windsor (10th December, 1265) a summons to his nobles to meet him at Northampton to check these foes. The appearance of Simon, and his consent to the surrender of the castle, served to end the matter. But already difficulties had arisen. However cordially Simon had been received, his pardon was almost impossible; he found himself unable to return to Axholme, while the hostages promised in exchange for him still remained in the royal camp. He believed himself betrayed. Under guard he followed Lord Edward and appeared before Kenilworth; and the reply of the garrison shows that he had found means of communicating his situation to them. The paper then describes the various events which took place before the memorable siege commenced. At last, on the 23rd of June, the royal army encamped around Kenilworth, and the siege was formed. The castle was so strong as to have been deemed impregnable; no fortress of the realm could rival it in its equipment of war; its supplies would have supplied an ordinary garrison for years. But the 1200 milites who had gathered there were rather an army than a garrison, and made the operations not so much a siege as a war. Sir William de la Cowe and Sir John de la Warre were the wardens of the castle. All had hailed Henry of Hastings as their leader when, with Sir Nicole le Bois, he fled to Kenilworth after the rout of Chesterfield. They saw without alarm the "tents and pavilions" rising in the meadows around. Edward had made vigorous efforts to rival its renowned armament; but throughout the royal engineers found themselves overmatched. A wooden tower, of wondrous height and breadth, constructed by Edward at enormous cost, from whose floors more than 200 balistarii poured arrows and other missiles on the garrison, fell before the stones hurled perseveringly against it by a mangonel from within. A machine called the "bear," which sheltered a number of archers, was levelled by one of the petrarie of the castle. Barges were brought, at much expense, from Cheshire, and an attempt made to assail the walls from the water; but the attempt was foiled. Throughout the siege, in fact, the besiegers were thrown practically on the defensive. A parliament met before Kenilworth on St. Bartholomew's day, August 24th, and a sense of the importance of the crisis caused it to be numerously attended. Their first act showed their resolve that this strife should cease. The king's most pressing need was for money. The great expenses of the siege had forced him to leave his queen penniless at Windsor (Close Rolls, 50 Hen. III.) The treasury he had brought with him was drained; his first demand, therefore, after a solemn confirmation of the Charter, was for a tenth from the clergy for three years. The whole parliament united in their reply: they would first establish peace, if peace were possible, and then answer the king on this matter. The legate added his approval, and the king at once gave way. "On the 26th of August," says the original document, still preserved in its Norman French in *dorso* of the Patent Roll, 50 Hen. III., "it was agreed and granted by common consent that, by the common counsel of the bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, and all others," six commissioners should be chosen, who in turn should elect other six, to provide for the state of the kingdom, and of the disinherited. The legate and Lord Henry of Allmain were added as umpires in case of any division of opinion, and at the close of August their deliberations began. The legate, desirous of increasing the sanction to be given to the dictum of the twelve, had directed all archdeacons to forward lists of the abbots and priors within their provinces, and had threatened with excommunication all spiritual persons who neglected to attend. In the presence of two kings, the legate, and this great assembly, the twelve, on the 30th of September, the Wednesday before All Saints' day, pronounced their award. The dictum is so long,

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so encumbered with details, and so easily accessible in the statutes of the realm, that even a brief abstract of its provisions is unnecessary. In it the difficult question of the De Montforts was evaded, and a complete indemnity for all wrongs done or endured during the troubles, and the full benefits of this ban, were promised to all who availed themselves of its terms within forty days after their publication. With the exception of Henry of Hastings and the mutilators of the king's cursor, on whom a fine of seven years' rental was inflicted, all the defenders of Kenilworth were admitted to the general dictum; and, on its confirmation by king and parliament, it was at once offered to them. But the rising at Ely had probably raised fresh hopes, and the offer was refused. Then the legate, "in his red cope," surrounded by the bishops, pronounced against the obstinate garrison the sentence of excommunication. They met it with defiance and scorn; innumerable pennons and standards fluttered along the walls; while a puppet-legate, in cope of white, pronounced a jesting excommunication on the legate and the royalists. In spite, however of this defiance, the end was drawing near. Provisions were failing; there was no forage for the horses; their want of water was ill compensated by abundance of wine; there was no wood for fires; and the walls were so shattered by the constant bombardment that their sufferings from cold became intolerable. In the beginning of November they were forced to agree to surrender if no aid came within forty days; and, in the suspension of arms which followed, they sent letters to Simon. No relief came, or was expected, and in the midst of December the garrison marched out. It is enough to say that Ely accepted the dictum, and that Earl Gilbert's masterly seizure of London procured its definite acceptance as public law.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EMBRYOLOGY.

IN the lately published volume of the Memoirs of the American Academy are two valuable contributions to Embryology from the pens of Dr. Wyman and Alexander Agassiz. Dr. Wyman's observations relate to the development of *Raja Batis*, and Mr. Agassiz has given a long and admirably illustrated memoir on the Embryology of Echinoderms. We content ourselves here with giving the conclusions arrived at, although there are several points of great interest touched upon. The development of the *Raja Batis* is thus summarized:—

"1. The yolk case is formed in the glandular portion of the oviduct, and is begun previously to the detachment from the ovary of the yolk which is to occupy it.

"2. The embryo, before assuming its adult form, is at first eel-shaped and then shark-shaped.

"3. The embryo is for a short time connected with the yolk by means of a slender umbilical cord; the cord afterwards shortens, and the young skate remains in contact with the yolk until the end of incubation.

"4. There are seven branchial fissures at first; the foremost of these is converted into the spiracle, which is the homologue of the Eustachian tube and the outer ear canal; the seventh is wholly closed up, and no trace remains; the others remain permanently open.

"5. There are no temporary branchial fringes or filaments on the first and seventh arches; on the others the fringes are developed from the outer and convex portion of the arch, and are not at first prolongations of the internal gills.

"6. The nostrils, as in all vertebrates, consist at first of pits or indentations in the integuments; secondly, a lobe is developed on the inner border of each; and, finally, the two lobes become connected, and thus form the homologue of the fronto-nasal protuberance. The transitional stages of these correspond with the adult conditions of them in other species of Selachians.

"7. The nasal grooves are compared with the nasal passages of air-breathing animals, and the cartilages on either side of these to the maxillary and intermaxillary bones.

"8. The foremost part of the head is formed by the extension of the facial disk forward; while this extension is going on, the cerebral lobes change their position from beneath the optic lobes to one in front of them.

"9. Two anal fins, one quite large and the other very small, are developed, but both are afterwards wholly absorbed.

"10. The dorsals change position from the middle to the end of the tail. At the time of hatching, however, there is still a slender terminal portion of the tail, which is afterwards either absorbed or covered up by the enlarged dorsals, as they extend backward."

Mr. Agassiz's memoir on the Echinoderms concludes with the following paragraphs:—

"As embryology gives us the means of distinguishing on broad principles the class of Batrachians from that of the true Reptiles, since it has been shown conclusively by Professor Agassiz that the Batrachians are an eminently embryonic class, while the Reptiles proper are a synthetic type, so the embryology of Echinoderms throws a new light on the character of the orders which compose that class. Particularly important is this knowledge when applied to those early forms which have been considered by some geologists as Starfishes, Echinoids, or Ophiurans, thus placing the first appearance of these orders far back in geological times. A comparison of these types with the embryonic forms of our Starfishes, Sea-urchins, and Ophiurans will show us plainly that they have nothing in common with them. The few features which have misled investigators, and have prevented their recognition as true Crinoids, are either synthetic or prophetic characters. Crinoids are an eminently synthetic and prophetic type. From the time of the earliest appearance of Crinoids the characters which they combined foreshadowed the advent of the true Starfishes, the Ophiurans, and the Echinoids. The synthetic characters were so prominently developed that many of them are readily mistaken for Starfishes or Sea-urchins, for the same reasons which have made it so difficult to recognise as true Reptiles those synthetic forms in which Fish or Batrachian features concealed the true Reptilian character, until we had obtained a reliable guide in the distinctions pointed out by embryology. If this be correct, the Crinoids are the only Echinoderms which are found in the Palæozoic period, and it is not until the Secondary that the other orders appear.

"The Starfishes as an order are characterized by the absence of prophetic features. They are rather a parembryonic order; that is, certain features which are characteristic of the embryos of Echinoderms are carried to a great prominence in the different families. These are, to give a few examples, the great development of the marginal plates of the arms, the character of the spines on the abactinal area, and the presence of pointed tentacles in the adult Starfishes. Ophiurans, on the contrary, are a peculiarly embryonic order. They never develop interambulacral plates, which, as we shall see in Asteracanthion, develop quite late in the life of the young Starfish. What is very remarkable in all the young Echinoderms is their Crinoidal character. A stem added to a very young Starfish, Ophiuran, or Echinoid recalls to us many of the forms with which we are familiar in the palæontological history of our earth, and I have no doubt that a comparative study of the innumerable Crinoids known, and of the living and fossil Echinoids, Starfishes, and Ophiurans, will bring out many more points of interest than have been here alluded to, and give us a correct idea, not only of the nature of the orders, but also of the families which compose them. I have here pointed out a few of the characters which distinguish the different orders of Echinoderms; I shall endeavour to adopt the same method to show how far what we know of the embryology of Echinoderms will assist us in forming a true conception of the classification of Radiates, reserving closer comparisons between the development of Aculephs and Echinoderms for another occasion, when I shall treat more fully than I have room for here of the development of the Ctenophoræ, which gives us the connecting link between the Polypoidal and Echinodermal mode of development. The division of Cœlenterata, proposed by Leuckart in contradistinction to Echinoderms, does not correspond to any natural distinction we can draw between the mode of development of Echinoderms on the one side, and that of Polyps and Aculephs on the other. The mode of development of Polyps differs more from that of the higher Aculephs—the Ctenophoræ, for instance—than that of the Ctenophoræ differs from the Echinoderms. But what is a fatal objection to the division proposed by Leuckart is the appearance at the earliest stages of development of definite numbers of spheromeres, whether we deal with a Polyp, an Aculeph, or an Echinoderm; and these spheromeres are not simply analogous parts, as the tentacles of the embryos of some Annelids and the arms of the plutean state of Echinoderms, but are strictly homologous, showing plainly that the same plan underlies the mode of development of these three classes, though it is carried out in such different ways in Polyps, Aculephs, and Echinoderms, and that the separation of the great type of Radiates into two branches, as proposed by Leuckart, is an artificial division which has no true foundation in nature."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

WE extract the following ephemeris of Comet I., 1864, from the *Astronomische Nachrichten*:—

1864.	Oh. Berlin Mean Time.			log. Δ
	h.	m.	s.	
Aug. 14	13	28	59	-5 54.7 9.4413
" 15	13	37	44	7 20.1 9.4998
" 16	13	44	29	8 25.6 9.5518
" 17	13	49	50	9 17.2 9.5985
" 18	13	54	9	9 58.7 9.6408
" 19	13	57	43	10 32.8 9.6794
" 20	14	0	42	11 1.2 9.7149
" 21	14	3	12	11 25.2 9.7476
" 22	14	5	21	11 45.8 9.7780
" 23	14	7	12	12 3.5 9.8062
" 24	14	8	48	12 18.9 9.8327
" 25	14	10	13	12 32.5 9.8576
" 26	14	11	27	12 44.6 9.8809
" 27	14	12	33	12 55.3 9.9030
" 28	14	13	32	13 4.9 9.9239
" 29	14	14	25	13 13.5 9.9437
" 30	14	15	12	13 21.3 9.9626
" 31	14	15	55	13 28.5 9.9805
Sept. 1	14	16	34	-13 35.0 9.9976

ANOTHER comet, at present a faint one, but increasing in brightness, has been discovered by Donati. The following positions are the latest obtained:—

	Paris M. T.			R.A.			N.P.D.		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.	°	'	"
July 30	9	38	43.9	12	48	28.33	73	0	39.7
Aug. 2	9	12	17.7	45	44	45	74	54	16.7
" 3	9	4	42.8	12	44	53.96	75	31	46.4

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, having been requested to give his opinion as to the nature and character of the exhibitions which the Royal Horticultural Society should encourage for the true advancement of horticulture and its accompanying sciences, has written a reply, in which he also subsidiarily opens up subjects of general importance and interest. The letter has appeared in full in the daily press, so we need here but very briefly refer to one point in it. Sir Joseph Paxton urges that the "fortnightly exhibitions should be renewed at once and every attraction given to them, and that "one or two of the great shows might be still held in the gardens, where the fashionables could attend to show themselves and look at each other; which they do on these occasions quite as much as at the flowers." Here possibly we have the solution of a difficulty which seems doomed always to hover round such bodies as the Horticultural and Botanical Societies. Thus, it was urged, no longer ago than Tuesday last, at the anniversary meeting of the latter Society, on the one hand, that greater attractions should be provided, and, on the other, that the Society was a society of a scientific character, and that balloons and Blondins would be out of place. Of course we take the latter view of the question; but, at the same time, those dreadfully unscientific people who subscribe for the purpose of "looking at each other"—to use Sir Joseph Paxton's words, and whose support is absolutely necessary for the well-being of the Society—must still be considered. We hope they will concur in his suggestions.

ARCHÆOLOGY is in the ascendant just now; following hard upon the Congress at Warwick, the Archæological Association, the London and Middlesex, the Kent, and the Leicester Societies have held meetings, formed museums, made excursions, and read papers in a most satisfactory and useful manner. The meeting of the Association, held this year at Ipswich, closes to day. If space permits next week we will endeavour to give a *compte-rendu* of the proceedings.

It is not in England alone that archæological tastes are being encouraged just now. The Italian Government has just decided to found a Museum of the Antiquities of the Middle Ages at Florence. M. le Chevalier Mazzei is to be director, and the locality chosen is a fine fourteenth-century palace, one of the most beautiful buildings in the city, now used as a prison.

AMONG the interesting matter which the editors of the *Geological Magazine* have brought together in the August number is an article "On the Skeleton of the *Archæopteryx*," by Mr. W. K. Parker, in which, after remarking that "it is highly interesting to see how little Nature has gone out of her way, after all, in the construction of this unlooked-for bird—the *Archæopteryx*," he goes on:—"The general relationship of the Bird-class to the true (abranchiote) Reptiles has still to be worked out; and it is difficult to say which Birds are the most reptilian. In some respects the Ostriches are, undoubtedly; and yet on living bird comes nearer the Mammal, in many important respects, than the Cassowary. The excellent qualities and high intelligence of the arboreal Birds would seem to set them at a great distance from the Reptiles; and yet the skull of

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SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE RECENT FALL OF MANNA-LICHEN.

Norton House, Stockton-on-Tees,
August 9, 1864.

HERR HAIDINGER, in your last week's number of *THE READER*, has given another interesting account of a fall of the *Manna-Lichen* in Asia Minor.

It is by no means an uncommon occurrence to the east and south of the Caspian Sea, and it has been known to have reached, in April 1846, as far west as the district of Ienischehir, of which a description is given in Jameson's *Edinburgh New Phil. Journal* for July 1847.

According to the general accounts, this manna is brought or accompanied by what Herr Haidinger terms "a gust of rain"—that is, I conclude, a great wind accompanied with rain; the wind, doubtless from the south-east or north-east, carrying with it the minute seeds of the lichen, the rain would cause them to fall on the ground, and, taking root, they would quickly vegetate under the influence of the moisture.

The lichen is called *Lecanora esculenta*, or, by others, *Parmelia esculenta*; and in recent times in 1829, a considerable fall of it has been recorded in Oroomiah, to the south-west of the Caspian Sea. But the same substance is doubtless that manna which Georgius Syncellus, the Byzantine writer, has mentioned in his *Chronographia* (tom. ii., p. 103), some eleven centuries ago, as having been "brought from Parthia," and which he had himself tasted.

Sir R. Murchison adds that he consulted Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," but "did not find any allusion to the authors who have described" the *manna-lichen*.

This affords an instance (among many others) that some of the writers of different articles in that dictionary were ignorant of much scientific and literary matter which has been made known to the world during the last twenty years.

For fuller accounts of the same manna, the *Tarfa manna*, the *manna of the Israelites*, &c., &c., I will refer your readers to my memoir "On the true Mount Sinai," which was read before the Royal Society of Literature in 1847, and was published in 1849 in vol. iii., pp. 183-236 of their "new series" of Transactions.

JOHN HOGG.

ON THE RECENT FALL OF MANNA IN ASIA MINOR.

August 5, 1864.

THOUGH the *Parmelia esculenta* is omitted in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" as a manna-yielding plant, it has been, nevertheless, well known to botanists as the *manna-lichen* ever since the time of Pallas, who first described and figured it under the name of *Lichen esculentus*. The name *Parmelia esculenta* (adopted by Montagne in his "Flore d'Algérie") was given many years later by Sprengel. The lichen is common—so common in some places that people live on it—in Northern Africa, including the Sahara, Persia, and the shores of the Black Sea; and there is nothing extraordinary of its being taken up by violent winds in one place and showered down in another. In 1852 (see *Bot. Zeitung*, vol. x. p. 423 and 455) there was a shower of "seeds" in Rhenish Prussia, about which another eminent geologist, Dr. Nöggerath of Bonn, interested himself. These "seeds," which afterwards turned out to be small fungi (*Sclerotium Semen* and *S. varium*), fell quite thick; and, as they rattled on the roofs of the houses, were mistaken for sleet. We also know there have been showers of much heavier things—fish, mice, frogs, &c.—and those who pursue the subject further will find a careful examination of it by Dr. Goepfert, one of our leading palæontologists, in the twenty-first volume of Poggendorff's *Annalen der Physik*. The falling of such light objects as those of *Lichen esculentus* are has, therefore, nothing remarkable in it, and has been recorded before. But a fresh interest has been imparted to it by Sir R. I. Murchison's venture that this lichen may have been the Biblical manna mentioned in Exodus xvi. The balance of evidence was hitherto supposed to incline towards the opinion that the manna of Sinai was exuded by *Tamarix Gallica* var. *manifera* after its bark had been punctured by an insect (*Coccus maniparus* of Ehrenberg), and a letter I have received from Dr. Landerer of Athens for insertion in the "Journal of Botany"

supplies additional evidence to that effect. In my opinion the Sinaitic manna is as clearly identified as it ever will be from the vague description given in the sacred volume. But I am ready to admit that there is something to be said in favour of those who do not hold the Israelitic manna to be an exudation of *Tamarix Gallica*. The passage upon which everything hinges is verse 14 of chapter xvi. of Exodus:—"And when the dew that lay was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the hoar-frost on the ground." Now here nothing is said about manna being found on trees or bushes; but "the face of the wilderness" is an expression not absolutely opposed to its being found on them. It would be useful if some sound Hebrew scholar would give us his rendering of this passage, with special reference to the question now raised. I have always read it in this sense:—"When the dew had disappeared, the country was found to be covered with a round thing as small as the hoar-frost on the ground."

The manna-lichen spoken of by Dr. Haidinger in his letter to Sir R. I. Murchison fell with a gust of rain. The plant, probably taken up when dry by the wind, had become saturated with moisture and too heavy to float any longer in the air. It may be granted that the taking-up of the manna-lichen may have occurred in countries far removed from the Sinaitic peninsula, and that that might sufficiently account for the fact not being mentioned in Scripture. But we should expect to find something about the cause which brought these small vegetable bodies down again—viz., violent rains. Yet there is nothing of the kind mentioned. Moreover, in order to supply the children of Israel with manna from that source—and it was continued for forty years—we should be compelled to admit for six days in every week a violent gale to raise or take up these lichens, and heavy rains to bring them down again. That heavy rains did not take place with such regularity is positively implied—there was a great scarcity of water. Sir R. I. Murchison's conjecture then creates greater difficulties than it removes; and most people will accept the explanation that a tree which grows to this day in the Sinaitic peninsula, the branches of which are annually covered with a nutritious substance fairly agreeing with the Mosaic description, yielded the Biblical manna, rather than assume that during forty years every day except Saturday there should have been violent winds and heavy rains to direct a certain edible lichen to a certain limited area.

BERTHOLD SEEMANN.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

Académie des Sciences, August 1.—**MATHEMATICAL** papers relative to conic sections were communicated by M. Chasles and Professor Cayley; the former giving general formulæ, comprising the solution of all questions relating to them. Others—on the theory of orthogonal surfaces, on the lines of curvature of a class of surfaces of the fourth order, on a new method of integration of linear differential equations, and on the reduction of an integral of a certain form—were received from MM. Darboux, Moulard, Caque, and Alexéeff respectively.

Saltpetre, met with throughout nature in such great profusion in small proportions, is most abundantly worked at Zarapaca in Peru. M. Boussingault now described another locality—Tacunga—where it grows, as it were, and where the ground is cropped regularly of its saline efflorescences. In the paper M. Boussingault gives at great length the results of his analyses of the underlying soil, and remarks that its constitution is precisely similar to that of the best cultivated locality—thus proving the real connexion which exists between nitrification and fertility.—A paper on the same subject, but dealing with Algeria, was also communicated by M. Millon.—M. Batailhé presented a fifth note on purulent infection.—The *procès-verbaux* drawn up relative to the late successful explorations at Abbeville were presented by M. de Quatrefages. It results from them that the most minute precautions were taken to prevent fraud. We have before mentioned the objects discovered.

M. Fromentel continued the spontaneous generation controversy by referring to an experiment some twenty years old. He considers that where MM. Joly and Pouchet differ most with M. Pasteur is in the quantity of air contained in the flasks. The former allege that sufficient air is not supplied. In M. Fromentel's experiment two

the Crocodile comes very much nearer that of the Mammal than what is to be seen in any typical Bird. . . . There is a curious blending of the characters of the various reptilian groups in the Birds; there has been no exclusive adoption of the mode of structure of any one scaly type by these feathered vertebrates; those reptilian qualities and excellencies which are best and highest have become theirs; but how much more! This exaltation of the 'Sauropsidan' or oviparous type by the substitution of feathers for scales, wings for paws, warm blood for cold, intelligence for stupidity, and what is lovely instead of loathsomeness,—this sudden glorification of the vertebrate form is one of the great wonders of nature."

We learn from the *Geological Magazine* that the family of Mr. Hugh Miller have resolved to put into complete repair the humble cottage in Cromarty in which he first saw the light. A neat railing is to be erected in front of the building. The cottage stands near the base of the handsome pillarsurmounted by a statue of Hugh Miller, which was erected to his memory by friends and admirers.

THE Museum of Practical Geology is closed till the 10th of September.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing from Shooter's Hill, mentions the occasional finding of flint implements in the gravel of Blackheath and its vicinity.

M. COSTE thus sums up an important memoir recently presented to the French Academy on the development of ciliated Infusoria. In several points the facts he announces are in direct opposition to those enunciated by M. Pouchet, and relied upon by him in support of the spontaneous generation hypothesis. (1) Infusoria make their appearance in an infusion long before the pellicle falsely called *stroma*—a name which attributes a function to it that it does not possess. (2) They are introduced either as eggs or cysts with the hay, moss, or leaves of which the infusion is made. (3) Although the *stroma* is produced in infusions made with substances which are not exposed to the air—such as the pulp of apple and of fruits—Infusoria are never found in such infusions if the vessel be covered with a piece of glass. Nevertheless, if, after ten or twenty days, no infusorium be visible, and two or three Kolpods, or Chilodons, or Glaucomas be introduced, these species will soon show themselves in prodigious numbers. This rapid invasion of an infusion by ciliated Infusoria is a consequence of their mode of immediate multiplication by division. (5) Some—such as the Glaucomas, Chilodons, and Paramécia—divide themselves without encysting; others, like the Kolpods, encyst themselves before division. (6) After multiplying by division in the interior of their cyst, the Kolpods encyst themselves again, and remain in that state until the infusion is completely dried up, and they return to life only after a fresh moistening. (7) Filters allow small infusoria—such as the Kolpods, Chilodons, &c., their cysts and their eggs—to pass through them.

DR. DE HAHN, Consul-General of Austria, accompanied by Dr. Schmidt, the Director of the Athens Observatory, and M. Ziller have recently been making some explorations where it is supposed that Troy once stood. We learn from a letter of Count Marschall's in *Les Mondes* that they have been fortunate enough to trace the walls and some portion of the interior buildings of the Acropolis, besides other remains. Dr. Schmidt is now engaged upon recording the physico-geographical part of the expedition.

In a letter to the Astronomer-Royal, Mr. Pogson announces the discovery—this time an undoubted one—of an asteroid. This, the eightieth of the group, he has named Sappho.

THE Abbé Moigno, at his last lecture on the Progress of Science in the hall of the Société d'Encouragement, has set an example which we hope soon to see generally followed. Instead of being illuminated by the innumerable jets of gas with which the hall is provided, a single electric light, placed in a central position, lit the room in the most perfect manner. The consequence was that, although the thermometer was above 100° out of doors, no one was inconvenienced by the heat.

THE transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis (Trübner & Co.) for 1862 and last year have reached us. Among the many papers presented to this learned body located west of the Alleghanies are several of great interest; but the list is too long for reproduction here.

THE thirty-second meeting of the British Medical Association, held this year at Cambridge, was commenced on the 3rd inst. The President's address, and an excellent review of the present state of cardiac pathology given by Dr. Omerod, will be found reported at full length in last week's *Medical Times*.

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cubic mètres of air were used; but no modification of its contained infusion was detected.

A paper by M. Segond applied the principles of morphology to the classification of birds. He remarks that when one searches in the least variable parts of their skeletons for characters which best show the degree of affinity which exists between them, it is easily recognised that all the species are derived either directly or by combination from four types, of which the most perfect realization is manifested in the Eagle, Swan, Cock, and Ostrich.

M. E. Decaisne has been noting the absinthe drinkers, and presented an indictment, with six counts, against that *liqueur* which should certainly suffice to prevent its consumption. When taken to excess it is worse in every way than caude-vie; and, even when taken moderately, it is highly injurious.

Mr. Swaine of Philadelphia sent a box containing some branches of *Veronica noveboracensis* on which some ants had built some small "cabanes" to protect some grubs from which they sucked the sweet juices they contained.

The hydro-carbons of coal-tar were discussed by M. Beilstein, who related some experiments on xylene, confirming M. Muller's researches.

Two amorphous varieties of carbonate of iron from the department of Ille-et-Vilaine were described by M. Massieu.

M. M. Leplat and Jaillard made a communication on the action of *Bacterides* on the animal economy.

"The Colour of Alcyons and Gorgones explained by Histology" was the title of an elaborate paper by M. Lacaze Duthiers, concluding with the remark, by way of moral, "that, above all things, the study of living nature under the usual conditions of life is necessary."

The characters which distinguish the fecundated and unfecundated cicatricules of hens' eggs were minutely described by M. Dareste, who referred to the labours of Malpighi, Coste, and others.

The influence of moderate doses of alcoholic drinks on the nutritive processes is thus summed up by M. Perrien. Alcoholic drinks, taken in moderate quantities under ordinary circumstances, diminish constantly, and in a proportion which varies from five to twenty-two per cent., according to their strength or the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled by the lungs. They consequently retard the activity of intra-vascular oxidation and the production of animal heat. They thus exercise a very decided though indirect action on the nutrition, not in augmenting the receipts, but in reducing the expenditure. This explains how their use reduces the quantity of food required, and especially increases the possible interval between meals.

Several recorded instances of poisoning of the system by the application of tobacco to the skin were mentioned by M. Gallavardin.

BERLIN.

Royal Academy of Sciences, April 4.—M. MOMMSEN communicated some remarks on the "Monumentum Ancyranum," and Professor Bekker continued his "Observations on Homer." M. Olshausen presented the conclusion of Professor Hopf's report on his travels in the Mediterranean, containing much historical and antiquarian information.

April 14.—Professor du Bois-Reymond read a paper "On the Diffusion of the Shock of Electric Fishes."—Professor Dove described the "Optical Properties of Carthamine" and of the "Quartz of Euba." Carthamine dried upon a plate acquires a yellowish metallic lustre, and, in time, a greenish surface. When coating a glass plate it shows a bronze-like lustre, which afterwards disappears. On looking through glass plates coated with carthamine they appear of a deep red colour. When the plate is laid on one side, so that the carthamine forms the lower surface, it appears uniformly green; but, in the reversed position, when the light is reflected directly from the carthamine, it looks like a plate of brass. If the glass coated be blue, yellow, red, or green, the green colour seen in the first position disappears, whilst the metallic lustre displayed in the second case persists. It is consequently produced by the combination of the green reflected light and the red light dispersed from the interior. The green reflected light appears increased in intensity when looked at through a Nicol's prism. The cause of this increase of intensity is the elimination of the light polarized in the plane of reflection at the outer surface of the glass. When the coat of carthamine is turned upwards,

the turning of the prism gradually renders the yellowish light greener. The optical properties of the quartz of Euba are said by Professor Dove to resemble those of the amethysts, which, according to Brewster, are combinations of quartzes with a right and left rotation. The difference between it and other quartzes consists in the greater width of the rings shown by it when examined by polarized light, and the biaxiality ascribed to it by Breithaupt requires to be supported by further and more precise evidence.—Professor Peters exhibited a young aye-aye (*Chiromys Madagascariensis*), and made some observations upon the first dentition of that animal. We have before given an abstract of this communication.

April 18.—M. Kummer read a long and elaborate mathematical memoir "On the Surfaces of the Fourth Order with Sixteen Circular Points," and Professor Peters communicated three zoological papers. The first of these, by D. von Martens, contains a description of "A New Species of Ray (*Trygonoptera javanica*) from Batavia"—a fish which will be interesting to ichthyologists as a second species of a genus which hitherto included only a single Australian form, imperfectly known from a MS. description and drawing in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks. The second paper, by the same author, consists of "Diagnoses of New Species of *Heliceæ* from the Indian Archipelago." Of these land-shells the author describes twenty-two species—namely, 8 *Nanina*, 1 *Hyalina*, 3 *Trochomorpha*, 6 *Helices*, 2 *Cochlostyla*, and 2 *Clausilia*. The species are chiefly from the Moluccas, a few also from Borneo and Sumatra. The third paper, by Professor Peters himself, contains descriptions of five new reptiles, three of which constitute the types of new genera. The new genera are:—(1) *Typhloscincus*, nearly allied to *Dibamus*, but destitute of feet in both sexes—sp. *T. Martensii* from Ternate; (2) *Asthenodipsas*, related to *Dipsadomorus*, but differing from it in the head-shields, the small size of the eye, the fewness of the teeth in the upper and the uniformity of those in the lower jaw—sp. *A. Malaccana* from Malacca; and (3) *Agmodon*, a venomous snake with a deceptive resemblance to the *Calamaria*—sp. *O. Vitiensis* from the island of Viti-Lepu, in the Fiji group. The other two species are *Typhlops flaviventris*, from Ternate, and *Arychocephalus (Ophthalmidion) tenuicollis*, a supposed native of the Himalayas, most nearly allied to *O. longissimum* Dum. Bitr.

April 21.—M. Pertz communicated a "Supplementary Report upon the Virgilian MSS. in Berlin and the Vatican," from which it appears that the leaves lately acquired by the library of Berlin and those in the Vatican library, as also the leaf described by Mabillon, all belonged to the same MS., the history of which is involved in much obscurity.

April 28.—A mathematical paper was read by M. Kummer, and Professor Dove communicated extracts from a letter received by him from M. Poey of the Havannah, containing a confirmation of the law of rotation in the movement of the clouds.

VIENNA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, June 23.—PROFESSOR REUSS read a paper "On the Fossil Anthozoa of the Trias of the Alps and of the Kössen Strata."—In the Upper Trias of the Alps the predominant forms are the *Montlivaltia* (thirteen species) and the branched *Astræida* (seven species). These beds contain two forms of tabulate corals. In the Rhætic beds the branched *Calamophyllida* are most abundant, and, next to them, massive *Thaumatæra*. Ten species are described by Professor Reuss in his memoir; seven of these, belonging to the genera *Rhaldophyllia*, *Convexastræa*, *Isastræa*, *Confusastræa*, *Plerastræa*, *Thaumatæra*, and *Astræomorpha*, are from the Kössen strata near Altenmarcht, and two, belonging to *Theurmillia*, and *Caryophyllia*, are from the Upper Trias near Alt-Aussee. From the latter beds Professor Reuss describes a new form of tabulate corals under the name of *Coccophyllum Sturi*, which he regards as the representative of a peculiar group nearly allied to the *Chonetina*, but differing from them by the distinct, although imperfect, development of the septal system. Professor Kner described a remarkable new fish belonging to the family *Characina*, for which he proposes the name of *Psilodostoma caudimaculatum*. In the structure of the jaws this singular fish resembles some of the garfish, and Professor Kner regards it as constituting an intermediate form between the *Characina*, *Scombrosocæ*, and *Cyprinodonts*. The species described is from the White Nile.—A paper was also read by M. Unferdinger "On the Radical Formula of the General Equation of the Fourth Degree."

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Entomological Society, August 1. The Rev. Hamlet Clark, M.A., F.L.S., Vice-President, in the chair.—MR. BOND exhibited *Gelechia pinquinella*, a small moth not previously known to have occurred in Britain, which was found on the trunks of poplars near London; also *Nyctegretes Achatinella*, a moth of very rare occurrence in this country, captured by Mr. Thomas Brown on the Suffolk coast. Mr. McLachlan exhibited a *Libellula striolata* from Montpellier which had the veins at the base of the fore-wings covered with specimens of a red species of *Acarus*. Mr. Jenner Weir exhibited a pale, almost white variety of *Eubolia bipunctaria*, caught on the South Downs.

Mr. Baly read a paper entitled "Descriptions of uncharacterized Genera and Species of *Phytophaga*," the new beetles being exhibited in illustration. Mr. Hewitson communicated "Descriptions of some new Butterflies" (with drawings) from North and East India and from Menado. The Rev. H. Clark read "Notes on the Genus *Hydaticus* of Leach, with descriptions of New Species." These new water-beetles were eight in number, from Australia, China, and the Gold Coast

ART.

NEW PICTURES IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE English public have good reason to be satisfied with the direction of the National Gallery—so far at least as it is responsible for the selection and purchase of pictures. The mistakes which may be attributed to it here and there are reconcileable with a true regard for the public service, and are of no account in a fair estimation of the results—which, upon the whole, are most creditable to the management of this public institution. After remaining almost stationary from the time of the purchase of the Angerstein pictures, some forty years ago, the collection has recently been weeded of indifferent examples and increased at rapidly recurring intervals by the addition of some of the finest pictures known; and it is now indisputably one of the very best collections in Europe. If we except the Pitti Gallery at Florence, there is no national or royal collection so unblemished by the presence of spurious and damaged pictures; and the good taste by which the direction has been generally guided has been shown no less by the dictation of a wise forbearance to purchase than by a laudable desire to acquire such works as have from time to time been offered for sale in the markets of Europe. Certain schools, and among them the greatest—the Tuscan and Roman—are still very poorly represented in our Gallery: Michael Angelo, Fra Bartolomeo, Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, Da Vinci, not to mention names only inferior to these, are almost unknown to us, except by the world's tribute to the greatness of their fame; but the collection boasts magnificent examples of the schools of Venice, Parma, and Spain, of the earlier and later Flemish schools, of the Dutch and earlier German; and, in addition to these, we have the fine collection of English pictures, commencing with the Hogarths and Reynoldses, and ending with the Wilkies and Turners, temporarily removed, for want of space, to the Museum of South Kensington.

The competition in the open markets of Europe for the possession of a great work of art is now so close that we can never cease to regret the blindness which caused former governments to neglect opportunities that will never occur again. One of the results of the disruption of Europe which followed upon the French Revolution was to cast forth upon the markets of the world treasures which had hitherto been sacredly preserved. Many of these, as is well known, were appropriated by the French as spoils of conquest; but the necessities of the times induced the possessors of valuable works to part with them at a period when their money-value, as compared with modern estimates, was insignificant.

It has been said that, during those sad and troublous times, the Grand-Duke of Tuscany offered his royal collection in the Pitti Palace to the English Government, through its representative, for a sum of money barely equivalent to the present value of one of its pictures, but that Mr. Pitt declined to propose a vote for its purchase in the House of Commons. The story may or may not be true; but it is, on the one hand, as characteristic of the necessities to which many royal and noble houses were reduced as it is, on the other, of the dulness of perception which has always more

or less distinguished the English Government in their reception of every proposition relating to art.

We, who have fallen upon better times, can bear witness to the advance of public taste and to a wide-spread appreciation of the genius of those great masters whose reputation was known to only a small clique in the days of our fathers; but the opportunities for acquiring the works by which they became famous are now very much restricted. All the greatest productions of art are appropriated and deposited in the national museums of Europe; and it would be as reasonable to expect to see the "Transfiguration" or the "Madonna del Sisto" in the National Gallery as to suppose our own Government capable of parting with the Cartoons at Hampton Court; yet, barely a century since, the "Madonna del Sisto" was sold for a trifle to the then King of Poland by the monks of the Convent of San Sisto at Piacenza, and a copy substituted in its place; and, at this moment, its presence in the Dresden Gallery absolutely enriches and ennobles the city.

The more exact knowledge which now obtains, and the jealous supervision exercised by the European communities, would render a similar transaction in these days impossible: all that remains to us is, by a prudent use of the means at our command, to acquire such noble and excellent works from the more prolific schools as are still to be purchased, from time to time, in the markets of the world. The supply is necessarily limited, and infinitely less than the demand; but there are still proprietors of priceless treasures whose greed or necessities can only be appeased by the sacrifice of their most renowned possessions; and the trustees of our National Gallery should be well prepared, when the opportunity occurs, to meet the competition with which they will assuredly have to contend. All the greatest pictures not in our own possession are now beyond our reach, and the numbers of undoubted authenticity which are yet to be had for money becomes daily more restricted; no false economy should therefore hinder us from acquiring the best that now remains within our reach, while no desire to increase our collection should lead us to purchase any possibly spurious or intrinsically worthless picture.

The pictures which have been purchased during the past year are welcome additions to the collection. There are eight new pictures in all now exhibited, three of which were bequeathed to the trustees by the late Sir William Moore. The first of the new purchases is a portrait of a Milanese nobleman by Andrea da Solario; and, as we had no specimen in the Gallery by this master, the trustees did well to secure so fine an example. The figure is dressed in black, and stands in front of one of those fine landscape back-grounds of the unconventional type which no modern portrait-painter seems able to introduce without serious damage to the subject of his picture. It is curious to learn that the painter of this conscientious portrait worked for Charles d'Amboise at the rate of twenty sous a day. Another admirable portrait purchased by the trustees is that of a Venetian Senator by Bonsignori—also the only specimen by the master in the Gallery. This portrait is one of the best works that have been added to the collection for some years past—full of character, wonderfully drawn, and Venetian in the glow of its colouring, as though it had been painted by Holbein under the influence of the Venetian school. The painter was the pupil of Mantegna at Mantua, and his works are but little known beyond the region in which he lived, and worked, and died. A third Italian picture acquired for the Gallery during the past year is a life-sized figure of St. Roch with the Angel, by Paolo Morando; and, like those of which we have been writing, it is the only specimen we have by the master. The saint is represented baring his thigh and showing the plague-spot to an angel soaring above his head. A dog lies at his feet; he stands against an oak, near which are seen his pilgrim's staff and hat. This picture appears to have been a portion of an altarpiece; it is painted after the manner of Titian, but in treatment it is more picturesque, and suggests a style afterwards carried to perfection by Paul Veronese. Besides these pictures, two landscapes have been added to the Gallery, one of which is by Vandeneer, and the other by Ruysdael. The works of the Dutch painters were very numerous, and fine examples of their manner are comparatively within easy reach. The Vandeneer, which was purchased from Lord Shaftesbury, is a capital picture; but the Ruysdael, which belonged to Mr. J. M. Oppenheim, is not only the best work by this master in the collection, but probably one of the

best landscapes he ever painted. The scene represented is the fall and rapids of a river, and forcibly recalls Schaffhausen, before the scenery was spoiled by the late alterations in its neighbourhood. The picture is a masterpiece of painting, and is altogether a most satisfactory addition to the collection. The bequest of Sir William Moore consists of three pictures; one of these is a small "Ecce Homo" by Lo Spagna, and the others represent the early Italian school. The most interesting of the group is a small work by Pinturicchio, representing St. Catherine of Alexandria with her attributes, and a monk kneeling in adoration—a pure and beautiful exposition of the tradition recounted of the saint. It is recorded of Pinturicchio that he died of neglect and starvation. Sad fates followed men of genius then as now; perhaps less now than then does the painter fall back upon the practice of his art as his chief consolation and reward. The small picture ascribed to Ludovico da Parma is a portrait of a monk; it is a conscientiously painted head, and the only example we have by the master.

ART NOTES.

MR. EDWARD TAYLOR has had sittings for their miniature portraits by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the young Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and the young Princess Victoria and the Princess Beatrice.

THE beautiful crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, which escaped the fire of the Houses of Parliament, has been restored, under the care of Mr. E. M. Barry. The architect has contented himself simply with the work of perfect restoration, and the chapel now will bear advantageous comparison even with the Sainte Chapelle at Paris or the Chapterhouse of Salisbury Cathedral itself.

A WATER-COLOUR picture by two eminent German painters, Eduard Steidle and Peter Becker, representing "The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation," is at this moment creating a great sensation in the artistic world. It is so faithful an imitation of the mediæval style—being based on a woodcut of Michel Wohlgemuth in Schädel's Nuremberg Chronicle—that it can only be distinguished after a careful examination. The Pope and the Emperor sit together on the same throne, surrounded by princes spiritual and temporal, and the landscape in the back-ground contains some prominent features of the "Holy Roman-German Empire."

THE Mechlin Exhibition of Works of Art lent by convents, guilds, corporations, and private persons, which will be opened on the 26th instant, is sure to lead many of our summer tourists to visit Belgium.

BESIDES Moreau's "Sphinx" there is another mentioned by Ingres, the oldest, perhaps, of living painters. He has inscribed it not only with his name, but with the measure of years he numbers—viz., eighty-three. It has been acquired by Emil Periere.

THE largest glass painting in existence is the one ordered by the Prince of Prussia for Cologne Cathedral. It is to be placed in the principal portal, between the two towers, at the completion of the building, and its subject is to be "The Last Judgment," after Cornelius's cartoon designed for the Berlin Camposanto.

THE supper of the Artists' Corps took place at St. James's Hall on the 5th inst., when the musical members, among whom are numbered the chief ornaments of the profession, provided an entertainment of great interest, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Lieut. Nicholson.

MUSIC.

MR. MELLON'S CONCERTS.

THE invention of Promenade Concerts is generally set down to the credit of M. Musard. Perhaps the idea of combining two such very simple elements of enjoyment as the hearing of music and walking about can scarcely be called an invention. But whoever it was that first made the notion the basis of a popular entertainment deserves to be recollected with gratitude. A regular concert-goer can hardly help being struck sometimes with the almost grotesque air of unnaturalness worn by an audience of a thousand or two of people sitting, ranged in parallel rows, motionless for hours together, and for the most part dumb, while subjected to the process of being entertained. It would be hard to persuade a stranger to our social manners that an assembly

in such a state of suspended animation was enjoying itself. It is no doubt true, to quote the motto familiar to the members of one of our pleasantest musical societies,* that "*Il piu grande omaggio alla musica sta nel silenzio*;" but there must be intervals between the several stages of a musical banquet, as there must be pauses between the courses of an ordinary feast, and it is the good use of these intervals which makes the difference between a personal indulgence and a social pleasure. One of the first conditions, however, of sociability is the liberty to move about. This natural right of man is suspended by the enforced dead-lock of the ordinary concert-room; but the Promenade Concert restores it to us. The having this liberty is just that which, to hundreds of people, makes the difference between a pleasant and a dull evening. A concert must be, at the best, a somewhat artificial affair, as it is theoretically absurd to expect a multitude of people to enjoy equally the same set of pieces—i.e., the same series of pleasurable emotions: what is agreeable to one is certain to be stupid to some one else. But the license of motion and (within reasonable limits) of speech, gets rid of this contradiction: those who wish to listen to what is going on can listen accordingly, and those who are waiting for something more suited to their taste are spared for the most part the penalty of being bored. This improvement might, we believe, be extended with advantage to concerts of a higher rank than those in which it has as yet been adopted. By a few simple arrangements a concert of the highest class, with a thousand listeners, might be made almost as social a gathering as is a party of friends in a lady's drawing-room. Increased space would be necessary, and this would of course increase the cost; but the increased pleasure would be worth the extra outlay. But this is for the moment a speculation only, though it might soon, we believe, be made a reality. Promenade Concerts are an existing fact; and, while conductors so able and *entrepreneurs* so spirited as Mr. Mellon are among us, there is no likelihood of the custom being allowed to drop.

M. Jullien used to make his advent in the dull evenings of November; Mr. Mellon's annual appearance is to be apparently in the dog-days. Oratorios, Monday concerts, and English operas make a musical season of their own in the winter; and the interval of the ordinary Londoner's holiday remains the only blank in the calendar to be filled up. But, as most of us take our pleasure by sections, there is still audience enough left to content Mr. Mellon. The capacious area of the Covent Garden Opera-house was amply filled on his opening night, and must continue to be so if the performances continue to be equally good—a condition which is too nearly a certainty to be matter for speculation. The band, which is the main strength of the undertaking, is of the old power and excellence, though it is not, as Mr. Mellon must feel, quite as resonant as it would be if concentrated in a compact mass below the foot-lights, as on opera-nights. The first piece it played, as if to prove its competence to deal with the greatest music, was the "Leonora" overture—than which even Beethoven never wrote a grander—while its wealth of soloists was sufficiently manifested by an operatic "Selection" in which the familiar tunes of "Il Trovatore" were sung one after the other on the trombone of Mr. Winterbottom, the flute of Mr. Pratten, the clarinet of Mr. Lazarus, and other equally effective trebles, tenors, and basses. Mr. Levy is again the star cornet-à-pistons. This gentleman has been earning, we observe, high honours in Paris. A French critic tells us that the English *virtuoso* is the greatest player on the instrument who has been heard in that capital—which is probably nothing less than the truth. The cornet is just the instrument for a Promenade Concert. It has a wonderful command over the popular ear; and, if its tone has a touch of vulgarity about it which makes it sound coarse by the side of some other instruments, Mr. Levy scarcely allows us to remember the fault. His way of playing a plaintive ballad is a masterly illustration of what a *cantabile* should be, and the brilliancy of his execution can make even a "Whirlwind Polka" sound not bad music. Another soloist is a gentleman who appears as "Ali Ben Soualle," and performs on the "newly-invented instrument the Turkophone." With a costume as grandly Oriental as his name, this newcomer (if he be one) plays, nevertheless, the airs from "La Sonnambula" in the most blamelessly European manner, bringing out very charming tones from an instrument which sounds like a cross between a saxhorn and a clarinet of low

* Vide the programmes of the Musical Union.

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pitch. Mr. Carrodus is now so well known as a thorough master of his instrument that the programme might have spared to give him the *sobriquet* of "the English violinist," which is scarcely polite to brother artists. His playing of Herr Ernst's Fantasia on "Otello" gave thorough pleasure to the audience. The last, and in this case the least, of the instrumental soloists is a little person called Marie Krebs, daughter of a well-known German musician, whose performances on the pianoforte at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere this season have already given her a reputation. She plays with a brilliancy and precision quite phenomenal in a child so young; though we cannot see how the beauty of the performance is increased by announcing, even if such be the fact, that she is only twelve years old. Such a talent as this little lady has, if looked after with proper care, should make her some day a great artist; but the common career of "phenomena" is, as a rule, destructive of any such progress. The greatest of English players appeared, as many will remember, when she was no older than little Marie Krebs, and the innocent girlish grace of the then unknown Arabella Goddard much increased, as will be also recollected, the impression made by the astonishing power of her playing; but we cannot recollect that there was any foolish trumpeting of the fact that she was "only fourteen." An audience may be left to find these facts out for itself, and it may be trusted to applaud all the more generously when it sees rare intellectual gifts clothed with all the sunny grace of youth.

Of Mdle. Carlotta Patti, who is the single, but, no doubt, sufficient, vocal star, there is no need to speak. A Promenade-Concert audience does not spare expressing its feelings, and the demonstration upon the lady's reappearance was therefore one of tumultuous welcome. Whatever else Mdle. Patti can or cannot do, she can at least astonish. And there is some pleasure in being astonished. Add to this the gift of charming a multitude by the pretty tricky ways which constitute what is called an "arch" manner, and one need not be surprised that these gifts make the elder sister the pet of the Promenade as the younger is the enchantress of the orchestra-stalls. The two or three "G's in alt" which Mdle. Patti dispenses in the course of the evening at Mr. Mellon's are certainly not to be matched elsewhere. Whether the sounds are beautiful or not is a question apart from that of their rarity.

Lovers of the best music will be glad to see that Mr. Mellon's Thursdays are to be consecrated to the great masters. The series opened this week with Mozart, one feature in the programme being the slow movement from the Clarinet Concerto in D, which, as being one of the loveliest pieces of melody ever written, ought to become as familiar to Mr. Lazarus's audience as is his playing in the famous Quintett.

The programme of the opening night contained, by the way, M. Gounod's Grand March from the "Queen of Sheba," which, though heard several times at the Crystal Palace, has not before been played in London. Will Mr. Mellon forgive our remarking that he must have forgotten that the piece is a "Procession-March," and that it loses all its dignity and character if played, as he took it, at about double its proper pace? This must have been an oversight. R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE supplemental opera-performances at Her Majesty's Theatre are brought to a close to-night. "Oberon," "Faust," and "Lucrezia Borgia" have been the most noticeable and successful productions of the "cheap" season, having been given with the full strength of the company.

BOULOGNE appears to profit, musically speaking, by the continual passage of artists to and fro between the two great capitals. At the last concert of its "Philharmonic Society," Signor Delle-Sedie the baritone, and Madame Tardieu de Malleville the pianiste, and Bottesini the master of the contra-basso, were amongst the performers. Mdle. Adelina Patti is to sing to the same Society before her departure for the Birmingham Festival.

PREPARATIONS for the Birmingham Festival are progressing busily. Last week there was a three-day series of rehearsals at the Hanover Square Rooms. The "Naaman" of Mr. Costa and the Cantatas by Mr. Smart and Mr. Sullivan were each rehearsed twice. Seldom has a new work had such a splendid cast as has been given to Mr. Costa's oratorio. Mdle. Adelina Patti, Madame Sinton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley will take the chief parts, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Cummings being also engaged in it. Mdle. Patti's first English essay

in sacred music appears to have been most promising. The full programme of the Festival is now out. A glance at it will show that a more splendid assemblage of the highest order of talent has seldom been known.

A DISTRESSING rumour has been going about in reference to an alleged illness of M. Gounod, to the effect that he has been placed in confinement on account of an attack of temporary insanity. The report is, however, positively declared by a well-informed contemporary to be "totally without foundation." We believe the fact to be that M. Gounod has been unwell; but that his illness has not had the smallest connexion with the brain, having been caused, as we have been told, by his having had a fall and injured his leg in descending a ladder behind the scenes of the Théâtre Lyrique during a rehearsal of "Mireille." The term "*maison de santé*" is used, it will be remembered, in France to denote not only what we call asylums, but other curative establishments, similar to those of the water-doctors in our own country. This ambiguity may, perhaps, have given rise to the mistake.

THE Opera Company, Limited, have put forth an advertisement announcing that "they will commence their first season on the second Monday in October next," as "The Royal English Opera," at Covent Garden.

THE musical meeting at Carlsruhe in the third week of this month promises to be something more than ordinary. The Duke of Baden is to be the president. The musical direction will be in the hands of Hans Bülow, and among the performers will be Liszt, M. and Madame De Bronsart, M. and Madame Langhaus, M. and Madame Pflughaupt, Fräulein A. Topp, M. Seifriz, MM. Lassen, Remenyi, Schild, &c. In the programmes of the different days are found works by Liszt, Bülow, Lassen, Abert, Bach, Seifriz, Gottwaldt, Kiel, and others. Profs. Weitzmann, Eckardt, and Arnold will give lectures on various points connected with the prospects of music in the future.

THE Grand-Duchess Helena of Russia has presented to the Mozarteum a book of notes used in the lessons given to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart at the age of seven years. They are written by his father, and contain also some leaves of autograph studies by the hand of the immortal master himself. The Grand-Duchess met with this most interesting relic at Carlsbad. It is curious that the book contains, among other things, the beginning of the Sonata for Piano and Violin dedicated by Mozart to "Madame Victoire de France," which appeared in Paris as Opus I.

FÉLICIEN DAVID intends, it is said, to enter into a competition with Padeloup's successful "Concerts Populaires" in Paris. He will extend the programme to entire scenes from operas, and is about to engage the first artists of the day.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

AUGUST 15th to 20th.

Mr. Mellon's Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden Opera-house. (Classical nights on Thursdays; Part-singing on Fridays.)

THE DRAMA.

"MY WIFE'S MAID," &c., &c.

THE author of "Ici on Parle Français," and half-a-dozen other almost equally successful farces, knows too well the measure both of the Adelphi company and of the Adelphi audience ever to fail entirely in any piece he may bring out at that popular theatre. With three such excellent and favourite actors as Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Miss Woolgar to play for him, the worst piece he could write would escape condemnation. "My Wife's Maid" is certainly a long way from being one of Mr. T. J. Williams's best farces, but it has the advantage of being played by the three actors above-named; and, in the course of a few nights, no doubt, they will so "work it up" that its inherent defects will be completely hidden, and future announcements will truthfully describe it as a "screaming farce." Like most of the pieces by the same author, it is evidently founded on a French original, the peculiarities of French life being but thinly veiled in the process of translation. A young fellow, with romantic proclivities and the preposterous name of *Lysimachus Tootles* (Mr. J. L. Toole), has, in obedience to the imperative demands of his father (Mr. Paul Bedford), gone to dine with Mrs. Whiffleton (Mrs. H. Lewis), to whose daughter, *Lucinda* (Miss A. Seaman), it has been arranged, in the true French fashion, that he is to be married. His romantic heart is, however, set upon an elegantly-dressed

lady whom he has had the great good fortune to meet in Battersea Park, and who, in return for the information which he has given her as to his name and station, has informed him that her name is "Evelina Mountpaddington" and that she is of Norman ancestry. To "Evelina" he is "Alphonse de Ravensbourne," limited as to his present means, but with noble expectations. As a *gagé d'amour*, he has purloined a bow from the aristocratic "Evelina's" dress and a pocket-handkerchief; and it has been arranged between them that they shall go to the theatre on the very evening when the dinner at Mrs. Whiffleton's compels his attendance, in obedience to stern parental authority. Both *Lysimachus* and the fascinating "Evelina" have been addicted to the reading of the most romantic penny literature, and their mutual passion is correspondingly expressed in ultra-romantic language and gesture. Denied the happiness of keeping his appointment with "Evelina," and with his bosom consequently heaving under the pressure of unendurable anguish and "gush unspeakable," in face of the hateful marriage into which he is being forced, he vents his troubles to one Captain Crackthorpe Cruncher (Mr. R. Phillips), a fire-eater on half-pay, lodging in the establishment of Mrs. Whiffleton. There is a skeleton in the cupboard of Captain Cruncher's apartment. Mrs. Captain Cruncher, who does not appear on the scene, is in the habit of going out for purposes unknown to her lord and master, who exercises his right thereupon to be miserably jealous. Comforted by being listened to, *Lysimachus* takes the captain so far into his confidence as to display to him the bow and the handkerchief of "Evelina;" the captain pooh-poohs the romantic passion, and pockets the bow and handkerchief produced in evidence of its reality. The company have taken their seats at the dinner-table, when a terrible recognition takes place: in "Evelina Mountpaddington" *Lysimachus* discovers *Barbara Perkins*, Mrs. Captain Cruncher's maid, lent to Mrs. Whiffleton for the interesting occasion; and *Barbara* finds in "Alphonse de Ravensbourne" a city clerk whose "expectations" are bounded by the possibilities of an eventual increase of salary. A great scene in the high romantic vein follows, each accusing the other of heartless deception. Then the captain is led to examine the handkerchief, and finds "C. C." in one of its corners; and *Lysimachus* is in danger of being pounded to death as the destroyer of the captain's stormy felicity. The too romantic youth is, however, saved by the discovery that *Barbara* has—by a questionable application of the excuse of "too little wages"—been in the habit of using her mistress's wardrobe, in the borrowed splendours of which she had amazed and overcome the ready-to-be-conquered *Lysimachus Tootles* in Battersea Park. In the joy of finding his suspicion against his wife unfounded, Captain Cruncher, after venting his feelings in a maniac dance, forgives *Barbara*, and even makes her a present of the dress with "eighteen flounces" in which she had played the part of "Evelina Mountpaddington." His romantic dream dissipated, *Lysimachus*, by command of his unrelenting parent, accepts his more prosaic destiny in the shape of pretty Miss Whiffleton. As in all such pieces, the fun depends upon the individual incidents, like many-coloured draperies hung upon so many pegs. There is really not a new situation in the piece, and the incidents are none of them in the least striking. But, as we have already said, "My Wife's Maid" will work up into a roaring farce in the hands of the actors by whom it is played, who, one and all, act with a will to win a laugh, and never fail.

WE are glad to report that the state of Mr. F. Robson's health is still improving. He is so far recovered as to be able to take carriage-exercise daily.

THE New Royalty is announced to open on the 5th of next month under the sole management of the Misses Pelham. Report, we do not know how truly, states that Mr. F. C. Burnand is to take some share in the direction behind the scenes.

THE St. James's Theatre has been taken on lease by a limited liability company, numbering amongst its members men of the highest standing in society, for the purpose of dramatic entertainments of that pleasant drawing-room character which was formerly so popular at the Olympic under Madame Vestris's management, to be produced under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan.

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